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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. X NO. 94 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

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SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
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Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
*Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama		14thAp	30th Ap.
Awa Maru	I. Nirei ..	6,028	18th ,,	3rd May
*SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima	5,872	30th ,,	4th May
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	1st May	16th ,,
* Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai...	3,807	14th ,,	29th May
Yeboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita	3,938	15th ,,	30th ,,

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
22 April	MACEDONIA	11,089
29 ,,	MANTUA	10,902
6 May	MOREA	10,911
13 ,,	KALYAN *	8,987
20 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27 ,,	NALDERA	15,825
3 June	CHINA	7,952
10 ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17 ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24 ,,	EGYPT	7,941

† MANTUA / NALDERA — Through steamers from Australia
* KALYAN / DONGOLA — Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	M' ELA	8,303
15th ,,	MADURA	8,975
29th ,,	MAL A	8,900

* Through Steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

5th May	DELTA	6,813
10th May	SICILIA	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

4th May	MALWA	10,941
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
20th April	BAMORA	Karachi & P'Gulf.
21st ,,	CHAKDARA	Buseh direct
21st ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
24th ,,	LHANA	Karachi Coasting.
3rd May	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports. cargo only
3rd ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa. 4 p. m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1290.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
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SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

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ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 $ 00— £10,953,000
Paid-up Capital 24,000,000 ,, 00— £ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund 24,900,000 ,, 00— £25,837,000
(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
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INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
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Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... ,, 5,81,11,467.
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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
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Established by Royal Charter 1824.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ... F. 80,000,000 £8,666,666
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Managing Agents.
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Incorporated in India 1907.
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The Company Pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
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C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
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33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business
For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. K. SUBBIAH, Esq., Room No. 10, Block 36, Madraswalla Buildings, Poibawadi, Parel, Bombay, or
THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS,
2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS, THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY AND GOODWILL AND OUTSTANDINGS OF THE SHOP AT KAMBEKER STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1125 of 1922 Vasuna vs. Vasuna), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will This day FRIDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Kambeker Street, all the piece-goods in one lot including the furniture, the right of occupancy of the shop and the goodwill of the shop in one lot and the outstandings of the firm in one lot.

The above will be on view on the day of sale from 11 a.m.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, RICH ARTISTIC FURNITURE, CARPETS, VASES SAFE, ETC.

SUIT NO. 4887 OF 1921.
CHARANDAS vs. MORARJI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 23rd April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwar Road, "Sohbag Mahal" next to the Sanatorium, very valuable and handsome household furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, very rich ornaments, majolica, Dresden, terracotta, Chinese, Japanese and English vases, figures, flower pots, etc., glass door show cases, suite of sofas and chairs, large wardrobes, mirror almyrahs, cabinet, sofas rich cabinets, large and small Persian and Brussels carpets, one English chiming grandfather's clock, chimes every ½ hour, large zoonda cupboard, single and double bedsteads, Ottoman, wall clock, verandah benches, one very large double door iron safe by Harichund, one single door iron safe by Godrej, utensils, etc., etc. Property of another gentleman one handsome strong rubber tyred vis-a-vis by casterton.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ROUND WHITE PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at Javeri Bazar by order of Messrs. Lackmidas Thaverdas and Narondas Haridas of Bahrein, and on account and risk of Hajee Ali bin Ahmed bin Saif of Bahrein:—

Lot No. 1—2 pearls about 31 chowes.
Lot No. 2—5 pearls about 93 chowes.
Lot No. 3—1 pearl about 12 chowes.
Lot No. 4—1 pearl about 18 chowes.
Lot No. 5—6 pearls about 22 chowes.
Lot No. 6—4 pearls about 31 chowes.
Lot No. 7-8—6 pearls about 69 chowes.
Lot No. 9—2 pearls about 7 chowes.
Lot No. 10—4 pearls about 40 chowes.
Lot No. 11—1 pearl about 5 chowes
Lot No. 12—4 pearls about 43 chowes.
Lot No. 13—3 pearls about 29 chowes.
Lot No. 14—2 pearls about 15 chowes.
Lot No. 15—1 pearl about 21 chowes.
Lot No. 16—1 pearl about 54 chowes.
Lot No. 17—2 pearls about 18 chowes.
Lot No. 18—1 pearl about 21 chowes.
Lot No. 19—2 pearls about 13 chowes.
Lot No. 20—Khaks about 15 taciks.

The above will be on view from 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.), three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATUURDAY, 22nd April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

By order of Ahmed Haji Mohamed Patel and on account and risk of Ruttonsy Ishwardas.

One Hupmobile Motor Car 15-20 H. P. five seater with Taxi metre in good runing order.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CYCLE, VALVET, SECOND HAND CLOTHING, WHITE LACES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No 120, Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

1 motor cycle with accessories,
4 cases Valvet.
3 Bales second-hand clothing containing ladies Jackets shorts, and ulsters.
4 Parcels white fancy laces.
13 cases containing American glass hand Churns of Dazey Churn Mfg., Co.
1 Case books.
1 Lot medical instruments, bottles books etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the Transferree of the Mortgagor Mr. Narandas Bhawanji and the risk and account of the mortgagor Hargowandas Kuerdas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 4th May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T), on the premises the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagees contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 8th day of May, 1917, and the Indenture of further charge dated 14th day of August, 1917, made between Hargowandas Kuberdas of the one part and Virji Peraj of the other part and also pursuant to the second further charge dated 15th day of January 1921, the latter made between Hargowan Kuberdas of the one part and Narandas Bhawanji, Transferree of Mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate on the Eastern side of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2121-2122 with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 254, Street Nos. 245-249 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Lalji Bhimji and partly by the house of Bhimji Devji on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Rama, wife of Pandoba Japoji and on or towards the South by a gully and the house of Sadashiv Atmaram, and which said premises are now in the possession of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to the Attorneys of Transferree of Mortgagee, Messrs. Mehta Yalji and Co., at their office Nos. 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO LARGE LOTS OF C. I. SCRAPS ETC., (ONE AT TANK STREET SURTI MOHOLLA AND ONE AT MAZAGGON, DARUKHANA OPPOSITE JOHN E. MINNIT.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1870 of 1922, (N. B. Kapadia vs. Gulamally Adbullally) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY the 2nd May, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following at the time shown as under.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Tank Street (Surti Mohola).

One large lot of C. I. scraps.

At 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagon Darukhana opposite John E. Minnit.

One large lot of C. I. scraps.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 21st April 1922.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST. Apply SAVAK'S COLLEGE, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street.
A R3430

WANTED—A TENNIS MARKER for the Deolali Club, pay up to Rs. 40 according to qualifications. Apply HONY. SEC., Deolali Club, Deolali.
A C12727

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced TELEPHONE and DESPATCH CLERK. Apply SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.
A

WANTED—English speaking educated LADY COMPANION for highly respectable Mahomedan Lady and Daughter outside Bombay. Pay up to Rs. 50. with board and residence. Apply sharp to Box No. 50, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for Ahmedabad Mills. Send testimonials and particulars to Box No. 7544, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12699

WANTED—A Marathi knowing GRADUATE TEACHER for the King George High School at Mudhol. Pay Rs. 50 to 60 according to qualifications. Apply stating age, qualifications, previous experience and with copies of testimonials to K. M. WAZRAR, Private Secretary to the Rajasaheb of Mudhol, S.M.C.
A R12737

WANTED An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887. Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12550

A FEW VACANCIES are open to young Indians of good education as apprentices in an Indian shipping Company. Only those willing to go to sea and genuinely desirous of making a career in the Mercantile Marine need apply, giving full particulars and references to Box No. 7863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—200 young educated man of all for vacant posts in various branches of business. Salaries ranging from Rs. 70 to Rs. 120 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply with one anna Postage stamp together with copies of testimonials to:—The MANAGER, The New Hosiery Works, Bulandshahr, U. P.
A R3426

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One HEAD DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 150 p.m. and two Draftsmen on Rs. 100 p.m. capable of checking levelling field books and plotting levels. Also one Levelling Surveyor on Rs. 150 p. m. consolidated salary. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Suburban Survey, Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.
A C12757

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN experienced in Exports and Imports and having resided in Japan for a long time seeks employment in a respectable firm please Apply Box. No. 7841 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3432

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for High Class Hindus, one remaining Airy Block Chaupatty side, 2nd Floor, just opposite Marine Lines Station, Phone No. 3637.
C R3345

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR, 265, Hornby Road, open from all sides suitable for an office or a Doctor's Room. Rent Rs. 150. S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo Street.
C R3423

TO LET—FLOORS and ROOMS near Rly. Stns. at Dadar, Vikhroli and Bhandup. Apply GOMERSEY RAISEY & CO., New Chinch Bander Road, Bombay, 9, Telephone No. 1823
C R3419

TO LET—GODOWN nar Mazgaon Railway Station and on the tramway lines, 6500 sq. feet to fit for storing purposes of erecting small factories working by oil or electric engines. For rent and plans please apply to Messrs. K. H. Kayani and Co., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C C12760

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

CAR REPAIRS and painting quickly done and economically carried in newly-built workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—"TRIUMPH" MOTOR Combination cent Sale, 3½ Seat T. 1917 Model. Rs. 1100/- combination. Sale. Apply Box No. 7962 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
J.A R3433

FOR QUICK SALE.—A STUDEBAKER cylinder, 7 seater, smart appearance in good working order, owner driven going away so going cheap. Apply Box No. 7963, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3424

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STAMPS—15 different Iceland Rs. 1-4, 20 diff. Turkey 8 as. 10 diff. Greece 4 as. 20 diff. Wurtemburg 14 as. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C12756

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL White, black Brown leghorn and black minorcas cockerels and pullets four months old off prize winner parents. Apply Box No. 7963 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
N R3435

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16in. Vertical two mills and 15 H.-P. A.C. Electric Motor. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat Supply. Brand New for Rs. 2,250 lot. Few more remain unsold. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N

MESOPOTAMIA RIVER CRAFT.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.

SEVERAL HANDY STEAM LAUNCHES about 50 feet.
Oil Barge ..... 151 feet.
Sea Going Tug "Mashona" ..... 108 feet.
Steel Transport Barge ..... 150 feet.
Apply to:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road,
12240 Bombay

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly hemed., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. and FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar Kr.
T R3785

FOR SALE—SPIRIT STOVES, Letter Files, Paper Fastners Cheap jewellery, Glass Chimney of different sizes, Safety Razors, etc, all of the best German Maker, and electric Chandalliers, ceiling hangings and brackets of the best Austrian Maker. For particulars please apply to Messrs. K. H. Kayani and Co. 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
T R12760

PUBLIC NOTICES

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY on a salary of Rs. 1,200 in the grade of Rs. 1,200—50—1,400 per mensem.
Private consulting practice allowed in this subject.
The appointment will be in the first instance on probation for two years.
Leave rules according to Civil Service Regulations.
Every officer, teacher or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment, and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem or more, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary to the Provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.
All applications along with typed copies of testimonials and qualifications to be submitted on or before the 7th May, 1922, to the Registrar, Lucknow University.
Canvassing will disqualify any candidate.
The Hospital duties attached to the post can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow.
C12726

SALVED TIMBER.

A number of logs have been salved by the undersigned within and around the Bombay Harbour limits and are at present lying in their possession in Sewree Pond.
Notice is hereby given that the above logs, if not claimed and the salvage and the expenses due thereon paid within 14 days from this date, will be sold in order to defray expenses incurred.
All available particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.
Messrs. FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL and CO., LTD.,
Home Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 13th April, 1922. C12735

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—
1. One Lecturer in English. Pay Rs. 250—25—500, per month.
2. Two Junior Lecturers in English-one with some knowledge of Sanskrit and the other of Persian or Arabic. Pay Rs. 200—25—250, per month each.
3. One Lecturer in Ancient Indian History with proficiency in Pali and Epigraphy and experience in teaching. Pay Rs. 250—25—500, per month.
4. One Lecturer in Arabic. Pay Rs. 250—25—500 per month.
5. One Reader in European History and Politics, pay Rs. 500—50—800 per month Preference will be given to one who has done research work in the subject.
6. One Lecturer in European History. Pay Rs. 250—25—500 per month.
7. One Reader in Persian. Pay Rs. 500—50—800 per month.
8. One Lecturer in Persian, Pay Rs. 250—25—500 per month.
9. Two Lecturers in Sanskrit. Pay Rs. 250—25—500 per month each. Preference will be given in the case of one to persons having a knowledge of Pali and Prakrit, and in the case of other to persons, who have studied Sanskrit according to the Orthodox method and are at the same time graduates of an Indian University.
10. One Reader in Economics and Commerce. Persons having special qualifications in Economics, practical aspects of Banking, Currency and Accountancy will be preferred. Pay Rs. 500—50—800 per month.
11. One Lecturer in Commerce and Economics having special ability in Commercial English, Commercial Geography and other Commercial subjects. Pay Rs. 250—25—500, per month.
12. Three part-time Readers in Law. Pay Rs. 200 per month each.
13. One Lecturer in Hindi and one in Urdu. Pay Rs. 200 per month each. Preference will be given to persons who are capable of undertaking Research.
14. One Lecturer in Economics and Sociology. Pay Rs. 250—25—500, per month. Every officer, teacher or other servant of the University, holding a substantive appointment and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per month or more shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 6 per cent of his salary to the Provident Fund and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.
15. One Assistant Librarian. Pay Rs. 150—25—250 per month. Candidates for the post must be trained Librarians and have had previous experience in a big Library.

All appointments will be, in the first instance, on probation for one year.
Application with authenticated true copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to the Registrar, to reach him on or before the 30th April, 1922.
C12763

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1922, at 4-30 (S. T.) o'clock, in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions.

RESOLUTION I.

That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with respect to the Company's objects to be altered by substituting the following for clause III of such Memorandum of Association, viz:—

III. The objects for which the Company is established are—

(a) To carry on the business of cotton manufacturers and of merchants, importers of and dealers in cotton, waste and silk and all products thereof, and the business of cotton spinners and doublers, combers and weavers, and of dyers, bleachers and cleaners, and manufacturers of and dealers in dyeing and bleaching materials; and to comb, spin, wind weave, scour, clean, prepare, render marketable and deal in cotton waste, silk and other like substances; and to manufacture, work up, buy, sell, and deal in linen, cloth, silk satin, satinette, plush, velvet, velveteen, yarn, thread, and other goods and fabrics.

(b) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value or or render profitable any of the company's property or rights.

(c) To acquire and deal with the property following:—

(1) The business property and liabilities of any company firm or person, carrying on any business within the objects of this Company.

(2) Lands, buildings, easements and other interests in real estate.

(3) Plant, machinery, personal estate, and effects.

(4) Patents, patent rights or inventions, designs, trade marks or secret process.

(5) Shares or stock or securities in or of any company or undertaking the acquisition of which may promote or advance the interests of this Company.

(d) To perform or do all or any of the following operations, acts or things:

(1) To sell, let, dispose of or grant rights over all or any property of the Company.

(2) To erect buildings, plant and Machinery for the purpose of the Company,

(3) To make experiments in connection with any business of the Company and to protect any inventions of the Company by letters patent or otherwise.

(4) To grant licenses to use patents, designs or secret processes of the Company.

(5) To manufacture plant, machinery, tools, goods and things for any of the purposes of the business of the Company.

(6) To draw, accept and negotiate bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments.

(7) To borrow money or to receive money or deposit either without securities or secured by debentures, debenture stock (perpetual or terminable), mortgage or other security charged on the undertaking or all or any of the assets of the Company, including uncalled capital.

(8) To lend money, with or without security, and to invest money of the Company in such manner (other than in the shares of this Company) as the directors think fit.

(9) To enter into arrangements for joint woking in business or sharing profits, or for amalgamation with any other Company, firm or person carrying on business within the objects of this Company.

(10) To sell the undertaking and all or any of the property of the Company for cash, or for stock, shares or securities of any other Company, or for other consideration.

(11) To provide for the welfare of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company, or any predecessors in business of the Company, and the wives, widows, and families of such persons by grants of money or other aid or otherwise as the Company shall think fit.

(12) To subscribe to, or otherwise aid, benevolent, charitable, national or other institutions, or objects of a public character, or which have any moral or other claims to support or aid by the Company by reason of the locality of its operations or otherwise, and to make donations to such persons and in such cases as may be seem expedient.

(13) To distribute in specie of the Company properly distributable amongst its members.

(e) To do all or any of the things herein before authorised either alone, or in conjunction with, or as factors, trustees or agents for others or by or through factors, trustees or agents.

(f) To do all such other things as are incidental or conductive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

RESOLUTION II.

That Clause VI of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be deleted.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay on Monday, the 15th day of May 1922, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving report of the proceedings at the above mentioned meeting, and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Sholapoor Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay.
The 18th day of April, 1922.

NOTICE.

WHY NOT INVEST IN POLISH BONDS? —It is likely to bring you a fortune. No. Speculation. No. Risk. Drop a line to:—Messrs. POWELL NEWTON LTD., 24, Strand Road, Calcutta, for detailed informations.
C12690

NOTICE.

GERMAN MARKS—Surely it is profitable to invest in now? Deal direct with Messrs. POWELL NEWTON LTD., 24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA, Excellent services at your disposal on request.
C12691

PUBLIC NOTICES

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of USEFUL high class HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE will be SOLD by Public Auction at 25, Bungalow, Colaba, (next R. G. A. Mess) on Sunday, April 23rd at 2-30 p.m. property of a British Officer transferred overseas. You are invited to attend
C12762

NOTICE.

BUYERS of MANGANESE ORE are hereby informed that the undersigned have a lien over the manganese ore lying at No. 28, Wari Bunder and the ore at the Gulla Hudki Mine and the Kakangjhiri siding Distiret Balaghat C. P. for the balance of unpaid purchase money due by Balaghat Manganese Mining Co., (Mr. M. McGinley and Mr. P. F. Thomas). Whosoever purchases does so, at his risk.
G. FOUJDAR BROS.
Nagpur City.
R3425

NOTICE.

AMBULANCE TRANSPORT "VITA", lying at Government Moorings, Bombay Harbour, has on board approximately 180 tons stone and 400 tons sand and rubble ballast.
This will be given to anyone requiring the same on condition that complete delivery is taken from the vessel before 9 a.m. Indian Standard Time, Tuesday 25th instant.
All lighterage, labour and tubs to be provided by recipient.
Apply before 1 p.m. April, 21st Indian (Standard Time), to the DIVISIONAL MARINE TRANSPORT OFFICER, Amarchand Building, Ballard Road, Bombay.
C12767

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

PRICE OF GAS.

THE DIRECTORS regret to have to increase the price of gas per 1000 c. ft. to Rs. 6-8 for Lighting Purposes and Rs. 5-8 for other purposes than lighting as from the reading of meter indices at the end of April so that these higher prices will be charged for gas consumed in May and onwards. The increase is due to the increased cost of coals owing to labour troubles at the collieries and increased freight.
The price for Bandra District will be Rs. 6-12 and Rs. 5-12 respectively.
By Order.
C12766

SALES OF CYLINDERS,

THE O. C. DETT. "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay has a certain number of empty Carbon dioxide gas cylinders of "A", "B", and "C" sizes for sale.
Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the cylinders in P.O.L. Section, Grain Depot, Mazagaon, and to submit their tenders to the undersigned upto 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1922, quoting rates per cylinder of each size separately and stating the number of each they are prepared to purchase.
Offers will hold good for one month.
(Sd.) W. J. BANHAM, Captain,
for O.C. Dett. "A" Sy. Depot Company.
Bombay Castle,
Behind Town Hall,
Bombay, 19th April, 1922.
TA C12764

PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 314, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1922, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing, as an Extraordinary Resolution, the resolution following that is to say.

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that such person or persons as the Meeting resolves be appointed liquidator or liquidators for the purpose of such winding up"

If the above resolution is passed as an Extraordinary Resolution by the requisite majority it will not require confirmation at a second meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MAGANLAL T. BHAGAT.
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April, 1922.
C12768

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHASING NATHASING of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has agreed to sell the moveable and immoveable property described in the schedule hereunder written to our client,
Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

1. Worshop known as McDonald & Company's factory situate at Belvedir Road, Wadi Bunder Mazgaon without the Fort of Bombay with all machinary and tools.
2. A Motor Launch known as Ferry Gold.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1922.
DABHOLKER & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12772

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

(Including the Holkar State and the Scidia-Neemuch State Railway.)

NOTICE.

REVISION OF PASSENGER FARES.

On and 1st Map 1922, the revised bases for charging 1st, 2nd and 3rd class single journey fares over this Company's Broad and Metre-gauge Sections, including Branches will be as follows:—

Broad and Mitre-gauge.

		Present. Per mile Pies	Revised Per mile Pies
First class	For the first 300 miles	24	30
	For any additional distance	18	18
second class	For the first 300 miles	12	15
	For any additional distance	9	9

		Present. Broad-gauge Per mile. Pies.	Metre-gauge Per mile. Pies.
Third class	By Mail	3½	3½
	by other trains	3	3

		Revised: Pies	Pies
Third class	By Mail or Fast Trans:—		
	For the first 300 miles	4	4
	For any addftional distance	3½	3½
	By ordinary trains:—		
	For the first 300 miles	3½	3½
	For any additional distance	3	3

The charge for SEASON TICKETS over the Bombay Local Suburban Section (Colaba to Virar inclusive) will remain unaltered at present.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager
Bombay 13th April, 1922 c. 12743.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of one PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE of about 5 N. H. P. will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, Dated 20-4-1922.
C12765

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1945 OF 1921.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 13th day of May, 1921.
SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Sections 64, 68, 70, 71 and 112 of Code of Civil Procedure.
This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.
You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof or of filing a notice of your intention to defend, this suit will be set down to be heard ex parte and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.
CHHOTALAL MULCHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as yarn Merchant, under the name and style of Tricumlal Mulchand at Tamba Kanta, near Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
1. PARBHULAL RADHABAI AMIN, 2. MANECKLAL RADHABAI, AMIN, 3. CHATURBHAI RADHABHAI AMIN, 4. SHA NAGINDAS VENICHAND, 5. UTTAMRAM MOTIRAM and 6. JAGJIWAN MAWJI, till lately carrying on business as Commission Agents under the name and style of Ramniklal Natverlal at Tamba Kanta near Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay, the first three defendants residing at Kadian Baroda State and the whereabouts of the defendants 4, 5, and 6 being not known to the plaintiff ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The Plaintiff claims from the Defendants Rs. 7089-9-9 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this Suit.
you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of June, 1922, at a quarter to eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for year appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 3rd day of June, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 3rd day of June, 1921.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA and CO.,
Plaintiff Attorneys.
C12761

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MULLA ABDULLA HOOSEIN MULLA RASOOLJI and SULTANALLY MULLA RASOOLJI, doing business under the name style and firm of Messrs. M. Rassoolji and Sons at Bombay and Messrs. A. M Rasoolji and Co., at Karachi have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned property situate at Karachi. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance bequests trusts possession, gift, sale mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 7 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All and singular the piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or erection standing thereon situate on the West side of the Napier Road in the town of Kurrachee in the Market Quarter of the City of Kurrachee and in the Sub-District and District of Karachi containing by admeasurement five hundred and seventy-three and seventy-seven making in all six hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered by the Collector of Kurrachee under No. 88 in the Map marked Sheet C No. 6 and bounded on or towards the West by No. 1 Kutchi Wada Lane, on or towards the South by the Narriott Road on or towards the East by the Napier Road and on or towards the North by Plot No. 89, and which piece of land is particularly delineated in the plan drawn upon an Indenture of Lease in the form of a certificate from the Collector of Kurrachee executed on the 3rd day of December 1877 in favour of Jiwanjee and Wallijee Noorbhat aforesaid together with any erection thereof which before or since the date of the said certificate have been erected or partially elected thereon.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1922.
ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C12771

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKER HARIDAS RANCHODDAS, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant a landed proprietor and a Merchant, residing at Naraven Dhuru Street, Pydhoni, without the Fort of Bombay and who until lately carried on business as silver art ware manufacturer under the name and style of H. Jugiwandas Lowji ..... Deceased.

LUXMIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased Haridas Ranchoddas of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant residing at Naraven Dhuru Street Pydhoni, without the Fort of Bombay .....

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 8th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.
The 10th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. MALVI MOOLJI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12758

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
No. 243 23-1-22.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Yeshwant Ganpatrao alies Yeshwant Ganpatrao Rejapurker alies Yeshwantrao Ganpatrao late a clerk to Messrs Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors, High Court, Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant..... deceased. YESHWADABAI, widow of the above named deceased of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu inhabitant residing at 3rd Oval wadi Mugbhat Lane Girgaon outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 9th day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of December, 1921.
YESHAWADABAI WIDOW.
In person.
C12770

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE LOTS OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of Zaverbai, widow of Keshavji Damodar.

Gold ornaments:—
2, Full Sankla, 2 carved Sankla, 4 Mogra Bangles, 2 Sanklas carved one Vank, 4 webbed bangles, 2, Surma Kadas, 4 Surma Bangles 2 Kankanis, 2 Tara Tapki Pattern kada, 4 Popat Vel Bangles, 2 Kada Jali Pattern, 2 Paties with Ghughries, 2 bangles large Paty, 1 Popat Har 4 Wankadia Bangles 4 Vanks with Ghughries, 2 Round Wanks one Trakna Jadav, one Kankdi Jadao, one ghughri carved, 4 Surma bangles, 2 chandan chudies 2 Javs with Ghughri, one Gadbo Jadav, one Trakla Jadav, one Trakbo Ram Ratric, 2 vanks, 2 Javs with Ghughries.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.

4 Bangles, one Mala 2 Pearled Ravifuls, 3 Bangles, 2 Kankur's one Nath. 1 Mala one Pearl Collar, one Pearl Wank, 2 Moti Mogra Sankla, 4 Moti Mogra Bangles.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS

2 Bangles 2 Rings. 1 Diamond necklace, 2 Bangles Rubic, one Ring emerald.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21th April, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, lady's writing table, carved flower table, glass penal almyrahs, dining table, dining chairs, dressing tables, double and single wardrobe, meat safe, teapoys, China vaze, cooking utensils, Primus Stove, piano, one Overland motor car, etc.

By the order of Lieut. Goodwin and Capt. Ewens, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 23rd April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 25, Roberts Road, Colaba, next to R. A. Mess, near Sea, the following:

Dining table, carved flower table, dumbwaiter, toilet table with mirror, sideboards, lady's writing table, glass panel almyrahs cubboards, drawing room suite, armchairs, single and double wardrobe, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, cane chairs, deck chairs, chest of drawers, washhand stand, hat stand, book case, upright piano (by Bluthner) and stool, cooking utensils, Primus Stove, ice chest, glassware, electric fans, China vaze, corner cabinets, cheval glass car, etc., etc.

The furniture is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH RED AND WHITE WINES.

By order of the office concerned Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
85 cases of Hant-Santernes
90 cases Santernes.
180 cases Barsac.
99 cases Santernes Superieur
81 cases Santernes.
12a cases Graves.

FRENCH RED WINES.
44 cases of tUnis St. Georges.
90 cases of Chateau Tarost
93 cases of St. Estephe.
200 cases of Medoc.
287 cases of Alsacian Wines
44 cases of Macon.
87 cases of Margaux.
250 cases of Bordeaux.
50 cases St. Julien.
30 cases of Asti-Spumante.

17 BALES OF AKOLA COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

By the order of the insurance Company concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sel by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st inst. at 5 p.m (S T) at Colaba G. I. P. Railway Goods Yards the undermentioned bales.

17 Bales of Akola Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st April 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, Singer Sewing Machine A. C. Electric Table fan. Large size Electric stove with oven, American Wall Clock, Telescopic Electric Hall Lamp Platedware, Silverware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant at Tyeb Terrace Walkeshwar Road, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of oval dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining wagon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers Singer Sewing Machine, Wall Clock, Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables Electric A. C. Table fan, Electric large size stove with oven and resolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, silverware, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet ice box, seasoned wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marbie top wasing tables, platedware, etc.

The property of R. B. Shepherd, Esq., Asst. Manager, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co,. Ltd.

Catalogues are printed and property is opened to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st April, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES AKOLA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 21st April, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Rly. Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton damaged by fire:—

19 bales Akola Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

22 BALES BERAR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 21st April 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jetha No 38, of Messrs. Prier De Soane and Co, Apollo Reclamation by order of the Insurance offices concerned the following Cotton very slightly damaged:—

22 Bales Banoosa and Ellichpur. Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

Bombay, 21st April 1922.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st April, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
A WEEK MORE
"THE BHAKTA BODHANA"
The great devotee of Gujarath in 7 Reels
Produced by National Film Company.
Directed and Photographed by Mr. S. N. Patanker

COMING
Pathe Production
THE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHT
The most powerful story in 9 Reels

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday & Monday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
Prices as usual
Always a Good Show.

IMPERIAL
NEXT WEEK
PATHE'S LATEST & GREATEST PRODUCTION
The Tales of
"One Thousand and one Nights"
(In Pathe Colour)
BETTER THAN
"SULTANESS OF LOVE."
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
STARRING
MADAME NATHALIE AND AN ALL STAR CAST.
The most Gorgeous and Ambitious Production of the year.
NEXT WEEK *NEXT WEEK*

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus Girgaum.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
TO-NIGHT
MAHARASTRAS
Greatest historical production
"DAMAJI"
THE GREAT SAINT OF DAMAJI
He lived to face famine.
He gave good food to thousands when ever herbs were denied to mankind.
SEE IT TO-NIGHT
DON'T MISS IT.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"SOME BRIDE"
Featuring
WINSOME VIOLA DANA.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
Presents
KAAI'S ROYAL HAWAIIAN TROUBADORS.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
THE GREAT FUN FRIDAY
An all-Comic Programme including some of the best comedies on the Screen.
HAROLD LLOYD
SNUB POLLARD
and other popular favourites
Finish the week with a big Laugh at the Empire

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Great Hindu Epic
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest.
This Week 2nd Instalment.
(Parts 7th to 11th)
Come and See the Story of the Ages
Gorgeous Scenery.
Ancient Temples
Wonderful Illusions.
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All Lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this Stupendous Production.
The First Indian Serial.

Under public patronage
Lalitkala Darshak
SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHOSALE, Esq.
will stage at
Grant Road. Bombay Theatre,
on
Saturday 22-4-22 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP.
Sunday 23-4-22 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
RAKSHI MAHATWAKANKSHA

Nothing Succeeds Like Success
To Meet the Further Demands of Hindu —Moho- medan—Parsi etc.
PATRONS
THE ARYASUBODH NATAK MANDLI
Have decided to perform
3——MORE PLAYS——3
"ASURI LALSA"
ON
Friday 21-4-22 at 9-30 p. m.
Saturday 22-4-22 at 3-30 p. m.
Monday 24-4-22 at 9-30 p. m.
At the
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
After performing above plays the company will return to Poona.
Seats can be booked in advance at the MADHAVASHRAM Next to WEST END CINEMA.

WEST-END CINEMA.
(Charni Road)
K. D. & BROTHERS,
Thos. H. INCE'S
CIVILIZATION
CIVILIZATION
10 Reels
If you want to have a peep into 1914 the hottest period of the war which had shaken the entire world.
DO NOT MISS IT
TO-NIGHT IS THE LAST CHANCE.
Appearance of christ in the war zone is very remarkable.

From Saturday 22nd April
"The Man who Forgot"
6 Reels
Full of exciting events
Interesting throughout
Love and jealousy work supreme.

GLOBE CINEMA
Saturday 22nd.
NEW PROTEA
IN 12 PARTS.

AMUSEMENTS

THE "STAR"
presents
To-night! [and This Week!!
A Unique Historical MILLION-DOLLAR Picture
"THE REDEMPTION OF
MARY MAGDALENE"
Showing Mary's Associations with Christ.
Complete 8 Parts. Full Story.
A Unique opportunity for Lovers of Truth. Every son and daughter of Christianity must NECESSARILY see this Splendid, Highly Instructive and Most Inspiring subject.
On Special Request of our patrons and public we have arranged to exh bit complete story in 8 parts This Week.
SEE IT AT
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
4 Shows Daily commencing 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays.
Extra Matinee at 3-30.
Special "Ladies" Show Every Thursday at 3-30.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!
An Intensely Interesting Human Drama
"The House Without Children"
A Splendid Select Society Picture.

WAKE-UP
BUSINESSMEN.
WE GUARANTEE TO:—
1. Reduce your selling Expenses.
2. Increase your CASH SALES.
3. Bring new customers with cash in these bad days.

There is more MONEY in India TO-DAY, than there was in 1914. REMEMBER, it has only changed hands.

Let us show you HOW to approach the wealthy people of the present time.

Ask us to PROVE, without any obligation on your part. Write NOW, lest you forget.

ADVERTISERS DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE,
P. O. Box 306, Bombay.

"Smooth and Seamless"
Patented
Chalk Crayons
Smooth to write . . . .
Economical in use . . .
GUARANTEED
No Grit or Grain
FREE SAMPLES.
For further particulars and Sub-Agencies write to,
Sole Agents:
SETH & Co.,
Mfg. & Wholesale Stationers,
Head Office:—35-3, Amarkali Street, LAHORE.

It goes without saying that
Baliwalla & Homi
Who have their Show-rooms at Hornby road opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the
LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY
Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, to latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.
They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA and HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.
They have the unique distinction of having own more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, April 19th.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Fahr In	..		29.702
Temperature of Air	..	degree..	85.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	" ..	78.5
Dew Point	..	" ..	76.0
Relative humidity of Air	..	" ..	0.735
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—16)	..	..	1.8
Maximum temperature not Air	..	" ..	92.0
Minimum do do do	..	" ..	81.
General direction of Wind	..	SSW.S.WSW	
from midnight to midnight	..	miles.	187
Movement of Wind do			

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th April 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is below normal at Lahore. Night tempeature is above the average in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperature are above normal in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally lower than usual. Both day and night tempeatures are above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is above normal at most stations, it rose to 111 deg. at Deesa yesterday afternoon. Night temperature is above the average in Central India West and locally elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal in the western districts, Akola recording a maximum of 110. Night temperature is above the average at Amraoti and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. At Karwar humidity is in excess and night temperature is above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum had 1.20in. of rain during a thunder storm. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum, but is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above normal at Ahmednagar and Nizamabad, while night temperature is above normal at Belgaum and Hyderabad. Nizamabad recoded a maximum of 108 deg.

General Remarks.—The depression that lay over north Rajputana has moved eastwards and is situated this morning over the west of the United Provinces. It has caused a few dusterms in west Rajputana and the east Punjab. Rainfall associated with thunderstorms has occurred locally in Malabar, Mysore and the south Bombay Deccan. The largest amount recorded is 2.26in. at Mangalore. The indications of unsettled weather in the south-east Arabian sea persist on the Malabar and Ceylon coasts. Temperature is high over most of north-west India.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are likely in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th April 1922.

A well marked depression lies this morning over north Rajputana and there have been local falls of rain and snow in Kashmir Rain has also fallen locally in the Bay Islands Assam, the Konkan and Coorg and at a few stations in Burma, Bengal and south Madras

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches; Dibrugarh and Silchar a half; Some mark one; Dras three; Mormugao a half. Mercara one and a half, and Trivandrum a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH OF APRIL 1922.

Station	Maximum Shade Temp. during past 24 hours	Minimum Shade Temp. during past 24 hours	Hours of Sunshine	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total Jan 1st to date	Excess or Deficiency since Jan 1st
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	84.4	78.0	58	1.07	4.13	
Do. 19th	90.3	75.0	73	5.72	4.13	+1.6
Jask	93.8	79.6	96	1.98	1.96	
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. 8th	..	..	..	..	..	
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.1	67.6	86	1.69	7.02	
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	
Lahore	91.2	62.3	87	1.06	3.11	
Hissar	96.4	66.7	80	1.23	0.0	
Ambala	90.8	63.2	87	2.79	4.2	
Delhi	93.8	62.6	29	0.85	2.34	
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	
Manipuri	100.3	69.9	92	0.75	1.84	
Jhansi	101.3	72.1	23	1.32	0.0	
Cawnpore	100.2	72.9	24	2.36	0.0	
Allahabad	106	..	22	1.68	0.8	
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	106.1	68.6	29	2.60	+1.29	
Karachi	88.7	72.8	98	1.43	0.14	
Ajmer	4.8	63.4	34	0.68	1.3	
Jaipur	96.3	64.2	23	0.28	1.3	
Kotah	100.0	78.0	19	0.95	1.1	
Mount Abu	86.8	71.4	7	0.27	0.94	
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	103.6	66.1	70	0	0.5	
Dwarka	87.7	76.	77	0	0.8	
Veraval	87.4	67.6	29	0.04	0.42	
Rajkot	105.	65.0	20	0	0.5	
Bhavnagar Para	104.8	71.2	8	0	0.8	
Surat	108.4	4.8	72	0	0.45	
Ahmedabad	108.4	4.8	72	0	0.4	
Deesa	108.9	67.3	1	0	0.03	
Neemuch	99.1	65.6	51	0.48	0.80	
Indore	104.6	65.1	33	0.36	0.78	
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	101.3	68.8	24	2.36	0.67	
Sangor	100.2	71.2	17	1.95	0.4	
Hosangabad	104.7	72.8	17	3.80	+0.85	
Khandwa	107.0	68.8	22	2.20	0.86	
Akola	109.8	71.6	19	2.23	0.16	
Amroto	107.2	81.2	5	0.52	1.69	
Nagpur	106.2	78.	12	0.64	2.09	
Chanda	107.6	79.4	26	1.22	2.13	
Balpur	101.2	70.1	30	1.29	1.45	
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.6	80.6	80	0	0.66	
Ratnagiri	90.0	8.1	71	0.41	3.63	
Marmugoa	88.	76.0	77	1.84	0.15	
Karwar	92.0	72.0	74	1.17	1.03	
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	68.2	7	0.70	0.41	
Ahmednagar	103.2	71.2	9	1.03	0.11	
Poona	103.0	70.2	47	0.51	1.04	
Sholapur	..	..	45	.14	5.50	
Bijapur	101.4	77.5	69	6.59	4.70	
Belgaum	96.5	69.3	47	1.20	6.26	3.09
Aurangabad	103.0	77.8	3	..	1.59	0.14
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.4	77.	57	0.04	3.49	1.26
Hyderabd	102.1	76.7	56	..	7.01	4.23
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.4	82.1	74	2.26	1.77	2.86
Calicut	88.8	80.4	81	0.07	5.13	2.33
Cocnin	90.7	77.1	79	..	14.98	1.12
Colombo	87.7	74.1	85	0.03	20.14	13.30
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	77.	74	..	3.50	3.80
Bellary	100.6	73.4	52	..	4.05	1.07
Cuddapah	104.4	81.6	55	..	5.27	2.02
Madras	92.2	78.7	74	..	9.59	1.61
Bangalore	92.	71.2	73	0.14	4.80	1.03
Coimtore	97.1	76.8	76	..	0.16	2.31
Trichanopoly	99.5	78.1	71	..	5.86	3.94
Negapatam	96.9	80.4	60	..	13.04	1.72

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 20.

S S Firoozi, Beattie, Jeddah.
S S Severe, Govani, Trieste.
S S Varela, Commack, Busreh.
S S Tysla, Berg, Gothenburg.

DEPARTURES.

April 20.

S S City of Sydney, Williams Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Firoozie for Jeddah.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Saikho Maru for Kobe, etc.

S S Severe:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy's steamer Severe, 4441 tons, Captain A. Goovani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1331 tons, Captain F R. Hammack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sysla:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Sysla, 2691 tons, Captain J Berg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S City of Sydney:—The City Line steamer City of Sydney, 3642 tons, Captain O. Williams, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

April 20.

S S Macedonia for London:—3 case hynocorpus oil, J S Pimenta; 12 case bristles Wise, Robinson and Hughes; 135 cwt dry chillies, S Gordhon and Sons; 2 bales cotton carpets, I P Export and Co.; 30 cale hemp, V. Vishnoo;

S S Circassia for Barcelona:—20 cases dry cowguts, Cox Shipping Agency;

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—26 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.; 259 cwt gum olbanum, M Jafarbhoy.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 69 bales wool, Lyon Lord and Co.; 207 bales wool, M. Nissim; 22 bales wool, Bombay Co. 102 cwt. cashewnuts, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 1962 cwt myrabolans, Kalyandas Bros.

S S City of Sydney for Hull:—1000 cwt. c myrabolans, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Lahore for Antwerp:—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Lahore for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Dalfield for Dunkirk:—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 440 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Dalfield for Leith:—29200 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros. 800 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Severe for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Walter Ravri and Co.

S S Severe for Venice:—550 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co.

S S Tuscan Prince for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, Bombay Co. 1155 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 110 bales cotton fly, B. Kursondas and Co.;

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—135 bales cotton fly, Warner and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly clean, Varotum Motte; 55 bales cotton fly oily, Varotum Motee.

S S East Cape for New York:—1 bale wool carpet, King King and Co.

S S Iris for Hamburg:—1000 cwt ajowan seed, Volkart Bros.;

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton, Nissim Cotton Tdg. Co.; 4000 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton, R D Sala and Co.;

S S Awa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Nissim Cotton Tdg. Co. 30 cases condiments, S P M Poonjaji and Co. 100 bales cotton, O M Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, O M Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, O M Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 900 bales cotton Y K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, O M Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton, Nissim Cotton Tdg. Co.; 100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co.; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 1300 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co.; 300 bales cotton, T M K Kaisha;

S S Burma Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co.; 500 bales cotton O M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Yokkaichi:—1100 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Tientsin:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Saiko Maru for Kobe:—1661 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co. 300 bales cotton, Yusaa Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Saiko Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Saiko Maru for Osaka:—2100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORT.

April 20.

S S Karagola from Durban. Agents:—B I S N Co. Ltd.:—100 bags soda ash, 78 bales sharkins, 200 bags peas, 4 bags nuts, 1192 bales manowh, 32 tusks ivory, 101 pieces ivory, 7 cases ivory, 4 cases rhino horns 80 cases dammer, 53 bags castorseeds, 261 bales cloves 25 bales cloves stems, 841 bales cotton.

S S Barpeta from Basrah. Agents:—B. I S N Co. Ltd.:—29 jotta asafoetida; 12 case asafoetida; 13 bdles sharkfins, 50 bags almonds, 33 bags a. kernels, 255 case dates, 1236 box dates, 10 bdles gum, 19 jotta gum, 218 bags gum, 155 bags gum tragacanth; 13 case gum tragacanth, 13 cases gum tragacanth, 136 bags raisins, 9 bdles skins, 125 brls lubricating oil, 2 cases m. o.p. shells, 246 bags sugar, 22 bdles cotton, 8 bales cotton, 19 bdles wool, 2 bdles carpets, 12 cases carpets, 202 bags tobacco. 2 bdles silver coins, 3 bdles silver coins and dollar, 53 bdles dollars, 4 bdles gold coins, 1 tin gold coins, 196 bdles specie.

S S Kurmark from Cardiff. Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co.:—5501 tons coal.

S S Dongola from London. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—4 cases cigarettes, 644 box silver, 18 box bar gold 9 box sovereigns, 1 box gold coins, 2 box specie.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
F	21	m 7 31	23 2	21	m 1 52	20 3
		8 20a	24 10		1 18a	20 2
S	22	m 8 42	23 11	22	m 2 39	19 6
		9 2a	25 3		2 1a	19 10
S	23	m 9 30	24 10	23	m 3 10	18 9
		9 55a	25 10		3 4a	19 2
M	24	m 8	24 11	24	m 3 39	17 10
		10 6a	26 4		3 46a	18 8
Tu.	25	m 10 42	26 8	25	m 4 9	17 0
		10 37a	26 9		4 25a	18 1
W	26	m 11 16	27 6	26	m 4 41	16 3
		11 ra	27 2		5 2a	7 9
Th.	27	m 11 4	29 2	27	m 4 42	14 10
		11 12a	29 2		5 1a	15 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Apl	21 (Friday)	Sunrise.	6h. 28m.	Sunset.	6h. 54m.
..	22 (Saturday)	..	6h. 33m.	..	6h. 53m.
..	23 (Sunday)	..	6h. 33m.	..	6h. 53m
..	24 (Monday)	..	6h. 32m.	..	6h. 53m.
..	25 (Tuesday)	..	6h. 31m	..	6h. 53m.
..	26 (Wednesday)	..	6h. 30m.	..	6h. 54m
..	27 (Thursday)	..	6h. 29m.	..	6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 2h. 13.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 29.2m. a.m.; New Moon, 27th, 10h. 53.7m. a.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 19th.

Months	To-day's Price.
April	--
May	10 17
June	--
July	10 17
Aug.	10 10
Sept.	--
Oct.	10 03
Nov.	--
Dec.	--
Jan.	9 92
Feb.	--
Mar.	--

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain	18,000
" " to Consinent	3,000
Futures at New York Mar.	--
Futures at New York May	17 94
Futures at New York July	17 56
Futures at New York Oct.	17 59
Futures at New York Jan.	17 50
Spot Cotton at New York	18 10
S ot Cotton at New Orleans	17 00
Futures at New Orleans May	16 98
Futures at New Orleans July	16 99
Fair Rio Ordce (No. 7 quality)	11 1/8
Demand B.ls	--
Silver Commercial Bars U. S, mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	66

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 19th.

	May	17 91
	July	17 50
Futures at New York	Oct.	17 53
	Jan	17 46

Liverpool, April 19th

	May	10 23
	July	10 23
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	Oct.	10 2
	Jan.	10 81

London, April 19th.

Telegraphic Transfers	7/3 5/32 Steady
Bar Gold	2 4 13/6 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8 Mutilated

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

April 20.

To-day 3 points were reported lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 476 and advanced steadily till Rs. 482½ on buying by Offices and Japanese Houses. From this level the prices eased to Rs. 477 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 480. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 478½ and after touching Rs. 483 closed at Rs. 482½ F. G. M. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 460 and was Rs. 458 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 373 and went up to Rs. 379. Again declined to Rs. 375 which was the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 389 and advanced to Rs. 394 on buying by Offices. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 394 and Rs. 391 and the rate at 4 p.m. remains Rs. 391. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 342 and July Rs. 349 nominal.

Our market for ready Cotton showed easy feeling yesterday and prices declined much owing to heavy selling by the Bazar. Oomra and Broach contracts About 4,000 bales were reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, April 20th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May	--	482
" " "	July August	--	482 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	--	344
" " "	July	--	351
Fine Oomra	May	--	381
" " "	July	--	397
Southern May/June			472

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 20th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	--	458
" " "	July-Augt	--	480
Fully Good Bengal	May	--	342
" " "	July	--	351
Fine Oomra's	May	--	380
" " "	July	--	395
Southern May June			470

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 20th.

Description, Super	Fine F	Good	Good fine	
M. G. Bengal and and Punjab	--	370	350	330
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	397	382	367	--
M. G. Central P. No. 1	427	412	397	--
M. G. Central P. No 2	412	397	382	--
M. G. Broach	--	470	460	450
M. G. Punjab American	--	--	--	--

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce to-day, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 19th April 1922.

Cotton	1456	Bales
Wheat	3249	Cwt.
Linseed	12210	"
Rape, ots	2885	"
Gingelly seed	2312	"
Poppyseed	283	"
Groundnuts	5422	"
Castorseed	520	"
Rice	67907	"
Myrabollams	843	"
Cottonseed	4741	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	2732	"
Juwar	3359	"
Masur	223	"
Barley	155	"
Bajra	1202	"
Coal	12369	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 20th

Bank Telegraphic	--	--	1/3 5 32
Bank Demand	--	--	1/3 1/8
T. Acceptance 8 m/s	--	--	1/3 3/8

Fcs. Demand	--	--	300
American Dollars	--	--	361
Honkong Dollars	--	--	206
Shanghai	--	--	285
Japan	--	--	170 1/2
Singapor	--	--	184

Market Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 20th. 6 p.m,

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Dana Bunder Market Daily Quotations

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	66 0 0	10 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3068	0 0	10 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	78 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 3 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 3 0	11 10 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	14 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 0 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 10 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, White 80-15	78 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	7 0 0	-- --
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	73 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Black	68 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	15 0 0
Groundnuts	7 0 0	15 0 0
Jawa	-- --	-- --
Mowraseed	7 8 0	8 0 0
Barley	44 0 0	-- --
Castorseed	53 0 0	10 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37 0 0	5 5 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 10 0
Wheat Sept.	9 12 0
Linseed May	14 14 0
Linseed Sept.	15 7 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 20.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-7-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-6-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-5-0.
Bars Silver ready 93-1-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 93-1-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 93-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 1/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/32.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 3/32.
On London Bank's D. D. 1/3 1/8.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 3/8.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 5/32.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 3/16.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 295.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 315.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 305.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 170¼.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 165¼.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 206.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 285.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 170¼.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 361.
London Gold ready sh. 93-6.
London Silver ready d. 35-14.
London Silver forward d. 35-14.
Tone of Silver China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $. 4.41 7/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 47.50.
Swiss Exhange Frcs. 22.70.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 51.60.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 81.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 1270.
Prague Exchange Krons. 221.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57.
5 per cent War Loan 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/12.
5½ War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 64.

SHARES.

Market closed strong owing to Speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

BANKS.

Imperial 1340. India 115/8, Central 34, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 65 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2825, Alliance Cotton 320, Apollo 91/4, Birla Mills 90, By. Cotton 1160, By. Dyeing 1390, Bradbury 1080, Century 810, Cent India 4790, Colaba Land 2220, Coorla 262/8, Crescent 565, Currimbhoy 1635, David 1452/8, Edw. Sassoon 520, Fazulbhoy 1385, Gokak 232/8, Ind. Bleaching 217/8, Jamshed 545, Kastoorchand 1010, Kohinoor 3165, Luxmi Cotton 5125, Morarji 6200 xd, New Great 810, New City 690, Pabani 905, Pearls 1115, Phoenix 950, Shapurji 385, Simplex 865, Swan 1120, Swadeshi 5070, Tata Mill 1210n, Vishnu Cotton 2225.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 730, Alcock 550, B. Burma 495, B. Burma N. I. 135 pr. Bl. Burma pet 9/4, B. Flour 1450, Bundi Cement 41/8, Ind. Cement 270, Katni Ord. 245, Katni Defd. 1125, New India Insur. 18, Port Canning 640, Tata Iron Ord. 60, Tata Iron Defd. 200, Tata Iron N. Ord. 53/12, Tata Iron N. Defd. 160 Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 52/8, and Scindia Steam 6/6.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The report of the Directors of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last, states:—

The net profits for the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to £555,063 15s. 8d., and adding £149,031 17s. brought forward, the available total is £704,095 12s. 8d. An ad interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was paid on 20th September last, amounting to £200,000. The Directors now recommend a further dividend at the same rate, and an addition of £100,000 to the Reserve Fund, raising it to £2,600,000. They propose to write £20,000 off House Property Account and to add £20,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, leaving a balance of £164,095 12s. 8d. to be carried forward.

"BHAKTA BODHANA"

That a good deal of interest is being taken by the public in the above film is proved by the crowded houses night after night in the Imperial Cinema in Lamington Road. The film is the production of the National Film Coy. of Dadar, Bombay, whose past enterprises have met with considerable success. The present film is decidedly an improvement over the past over so far as featuring and photography go. The film has a history about it. On the first night it was stopped by the Commissioner of Police as he smelt a "rat" in it because of Bodhana's Metamorphosis from a dutiful soldier to an Ahimsak or Non-co-operator and the "Ahimsa" theory which the Bhakta adopted was a red rag to the official bull. However better judgment prevailed and the Commissioner of Police after seeing the film himself passed it for exhibition. This gave but a wider advertisement to the film.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

NATIONAL COLLEGE IN C. P.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHHINDWARA, April 19.

The second session of the Central Provinces Students' Conference was held at Chhindwara on the 15th and 16th instant, under the presidentship of Pandit Sunderlalji. It may be remembered that he was the President of the last session also at Jubbulpore, where he was arrested during the session and afterwards sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, which he completed on the 1st instant. Originally, Shriyut Rajendra Prasad of Patna was elected President, but in the meantime he was prosecuted under Section 500, I. P. C., and could not come to Chhindwara. Therefore Pandit Sunderlal was invited to preside over the Conference, which he kindly agreed to. There was some discussion amongst the members of the Reception Committee, and it was feared that the Conference would not be held. The Provincial Congress Committee had to dissolve the Reception Committee and hold the students' conference under its auspices.

The proceedings opened with a national song and Pandit Sunderlalji was formally proposed to the chair. About eighty student delegates were present from different parts of C. P. Shriyut Sunderlal delivered his speech, which was very much appreciated by all. Afterwards the delegates met in a Subjects Committee to discuss the draft resolution.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The second sitting began on the 17th when happily the small section which kept out of the Conference on the first day, reconciled themselves, and came forward to help in the management. The audience was about ten thousand. Bi-Amman, the aged mother of Ali Brothers, and Shrimati Sarojini Naidu also graced the Conference with their presence. Seven resolutions were unanimously passed:—(1) Reiterating non-violent Non-Cooperation resolutions of the National Congress so far as they related to students, (2) establishment of a national school in every district and a national college in the province, (3) requesting district councils and municipalities to make their schools national, (4) requesting local bodies to give preference in appointment to persons educated in national schools, (5) urging students above eighteen to enrol themselves in National Volunteer Corps, and those above sixteen to devote as much time as possible to national work and below sixteen to give at least some of their time in national work, specially for the spread of Khaddar and Charka, with permission of their parents, (6) requesting Congress Committees to establish Asahyog Ashrams, (7) the last resolution appointed a Committee of seven persons to prepare within a month a draft constitution for the organisation of students throughout the Province and to submit it soon after in a special session of the Students' Conference to be convened to consider it at Saugor.

BI-AMMAN AND MRS. NAIDU.

At the end of the session Bi-Amman was requested by the President to bless the students as she was to all of them a living embodiment of Bharat Mata. In a few touching words, she asked all students to leave Government institutions and join national ones, and to apply themselves to Charka. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu also offered her blessings and exhorted the young generation to make Liberty, Equality and Fraternity its motto and to work for them unflinchingly. She appealed to them to be firm in their duty towards their Mother and become the light of her eyes, staff of her hand, truth of her speech, hope of her heart and glory of her victory.

The President, in his concluding speech, thanked all those who helped to make the session a great success.

GUJERAT CONFERENCE.

PREPARATIONS AT ANAND

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAND, April 17.

The Sixth Gujarat Political Conference was invited at Anand by Mr. Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai Darbar Sahib of Dhasa, and the President of the Anand Taluka Samiti. The invitation was accepted by the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee and confirmed by the Anand Taluka Samiti. The first meeting of the Reception Committee was held at Anand on the 14th instant. Mr. Gopaldas A. Desai Saheb was elected President of the Reception Committee. Other officials and Executive Committees were also appointed, and a Working Committee was formed.

The following scales of fees were sanctioned:—

Member of the Reception Committee, Rs. 5-0-0.
Delegates, Rs. 3-0-0
Male Visitors, Rs. 5, 2, and 1.
Female Visitors, Re. 0-8-0.

The conference will meet on the 25th and 26th proximo (May.) For the election of the President of the Conference, District and Taluka Samities of Gujarat are asked to send in the names.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

SUPPORT TO C. K. C.'S STATEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHHINDWARA, April 18.

At its second sitting of the Khilafat Conference passed resolutions regarding the incarcerations of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Mahmud, appreciating their noble sacrifices and condemning Paris Peace Conference proposals as unacceptable and approving the recent statement issued by the Central Khilafat Committee. The Conference urged on Khilafat Committees and workers to carry on vigorously the programme of work framed by the Central Khilafat Working Committee. The proceedings successfully terminated after remarks the Presidential.

INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The Conference of Departments of Industries concluded to-day. It was agreed that Provincial Departments should keep one another fully informed regarding the pioneer factories, whether conducted by the Government or private enterprise, and with regard to the suggestion that there should be a central organisation for the preparation and publication of text-books for use in technical and industrial schools, the Conference was of opinion that further information than was at present available regarding such books already in existence was desirable, and it was agreed that such information should be collected before the next meeting. The Conference decided that the time was not yet ripe for exhibitions of machinery on a large scale. On the question of laying down the line of demarcation between respective spheres of the Departments of Industries and Agriculture in the Province, the Conference agreed generally that any such action might tend to destroy Co-operation between them.

The Conference discussed questions relating to technical assistance to industries and industrial research, and action taken in some provinces towards this direction was indicated. The Conference was against instituting at present meetings of Industrial Engineers from various provinces, and it was agreed the provinces should communicate with one another regarding experiments made on the subject of cheap power for industrial undertakings.

At the conclusion of the Conference, Hon. Rao Bahadur K. Venkata Reddy Naidu, Minister, Madras, asked that the next meeting of the Conference be held in Madras and the Conference unanimously agreed to make a recommendation to this effect to the Central Department of Industries.

LUCKNOW LIBERAL LEAGUE.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW April, 18.

At the second annual meeting of the Lucknow Liberal League, Mr. A. P. Sen Bar-at-Law, was reelected President of the League. The League expressed an opinion that the separation of Judicial and Executive functions should be carried out without any further delay and, while agreeing generally with the recommendations of the Stuarts Committee, supported the views of the minority of the Committee, who recommended cases under Chapters 8 and 11 and 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be tried by a Magistrate exercising judicial functions and not by executive officers.

An extraordinary general meeting of the League will be held on the 27th inst. to consider the political situation in the country.

THE ULEMA CONFERENCE.

MAHATMA'S SERVICES APPRECIATED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHHINDWARA April 18.

The Provincial Ulema Conference, presided over by Maulana Ghulam Mohamed of Simla also held its sittings last night. The President delivered an eloquent and appealing address. Subsequently in the same sitting resolutions appreciating the services of Mahatma Gandhi and (Dr.) Mahmud and condemning Paris Peace proposals, informing Muslims to pay *zakat* to Angora Fund and declaring this resolution to be the well considered *fatwa* of Ulemas were passed.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

TO BE RUN ON PARTY LINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April, 18.

A new move in the Municipal affairs of Delhi is now being set afoot in which some of the elected Indian members are endavouring to form party organisations of their own, and to conduct the deliberations of the Municipal Committee on Party lines. With this object in view two successive meetings were held in the Congress office to which all elected Indian members were invited to attend and sign a form of party pledge which in general is drafted on the lines of the rules of the Democratic and National Parties of the Imperial Legislative Assembly. It is expected that about nineteen, out of the twentysix elected Indian members, would sign the pledge. The four European elected members were, it is understood, not invited to the above meeting and, therefore, it could be safely said that they would form an Independent Party of their own.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SEDUCE A SEPOY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April, 18.

At the High Court to-day, before Justice Devadoss, Kazi Abdul Rahiman, resident of Royapettah, Madras, pleaded not guilty to the offence that in October last he wrote a letter to a sepoy in the 88th Carnatic Infantry, by the name Sheik Abdullah, attempting to seduce him from his allegiance and duty to the Crown and Army. The accused admitted having widely distributed copies of a letter in question, as also the printed copies of Fatwa of the Ulemas, but denied having addressed the letter to the sepoy. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and his Lordship agreeing with them, sentenced Kazi to 2 years' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo three months further imprisonment.

DISFIGUREMENT OF CALCUTTA MEMORIALS.

A MAD MAN ARRESTED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

In connection with the disfigurement of the War Memorial and Holwell Monument the police arrested a man to-day, who explained the significance of the letters "G. T. S." and "B. M." found to have been scribbled with coaltar on the panels of the structures concerned. The police arranged for a careful watch to be kept over the Holwell Monument, and at about half past three in the morning a man was arrested just as he was about to repeat the operation. He was found to have in possession, it is said a pot containing some black liquid and a brush. He has given his name as Kalooram Marookar of the village Bawani, in the Hissar district of the Punjab. He was well-dressed but apparently not in his right mind. He admitted having disfigured three structures and informed the police that he was a member of an anarchist party, whose headquarters were in the Punjab. Letters "G. T. S." he said stood for "*Gee thee Sutta*" (God is true) and "B. M." for bomb. The Police are making enquiries in regard to his antecedents.

A FRONTIER RAID.

A CAPTAIN KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 19.

A communique states that further details have now been received from Waziristan with regard to the action in which Captain Woodhouse and Subedar Guldad of the frontier Constabulary met their deaths. It appears that a picquet, which had been placed on the morning of the 17th to protect the party working on the restoration of the dam at the mouth of the Tank Zam, oposite Pipal Tangi, were attacked at about 4-45 p.m. by a raiding gang of Mahsuds, estimated to number 50 men. Captain Woodhouse moved out from Tank, with 20 mounted constabulary, to support and withdraw the picquet. During the withdrawal the party were attacked about the flank, and Captain Woodhouse and the Subedar were cut off and killed by the enemy. No other casualties were sustained except one constable slightly wounded. The bodies of Capt. Woodhouse and the Subedar were found and brought in on the 18th to Tank for official burial.

CASTE DISPUTE.

RESULTS IN RIOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The "Statesman" reports a dispute, arising out of a question of authority of a caste Punchayat, led to a serious rioting amongst the employees of Bally Jute Mills on Monday afternoon. There were two rival factions amongst the employees and they fought with knives and sticks outside the mills. One man was stabbed to death and five were wounded. Several arrests were made yesterday and a detachment of Armed Police from Howrah is guarding the mills.

EARNING'S OF STATE RLYS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 19.

A communique states:—The total approximate gross earnings of the State Railways from the 1st April, 1921 to the 31st March, 1922, amounted to Rs. 81 crores and 77 lakhs. As the Budget estimate for the year was the framed in anticipation of the total gross earnings of 87 crores, the results have fallen short of the estimate by 5 crores and 23 lakhs. The results for the last 13 days of March, 1922, have not shown any improvement due to the strike of the East Indian Railway and bookings of coaching and goods traffic on most of the principal lines, being below the normal expected.

BHIL UNREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 19.

Recent reports from the Sirosi Durbar are to the effect that all villages in the Abu Road District have now made submission and agreed to pay taxes.

MAHESHWARI MAHASABHA.

The Joint Secretary Maheswari Mahasabha wires under date April 18 from Akola:—

All-India Maheswari Conference. The Fifth Session of the All-India Maheswari Conference was successfully held from 8th to 10th April at Calcutta. Many useful resolutions were accepted which have already been published. For this year Babu Govinddasji of Jubbulpore and Babu Ramkrishnaji Mohota of Calcutta are elected Secretaries and Brijlalji Biyani Akola is elected Joint Secretary. The office of the Mahasabha will this year also remain at Akola, Berar. Hence all Maheswari brothers are requested to direct all correspondence to that place.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

The following is the crop report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending April 18:—

Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops continue. Picking of cotton was in progress in Gujarat, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Baroda. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

THIRD CLASS FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent example of how the guardians of the country's interests in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly have betrayed our cause is most glaringly seen in their tacit sanction conveyed to the Finance Member regarding the increase in passenger fares over Indian Railways. I say "tacit" because when a member brought out this point in the course of the discussion on the Budget, the Finance Member or his Secretary replied that the topic in issue was only the increase in goods freight and that increase in passenger fares did not then come in at all. A lay non-diplomat like the writer would have thought that either the idea of the proposed increase in passenger fares had been dropped or that it would be separately brought to the notice of the all-powerful Assembly.

But no such thing happened. Last week's papers announce the fact that the fares over the G. I. P. Ry. will be increased with effect from the 1st proximo. The present and the new fares are given below in parallel columns to show how the third class passengers alone are most adversely affected:—

Pies per mile per passenger.

1ST CLASS.	Present	New.
For the first 300 miles	24	30
Plus for distances beyond	18	18
2ND CLASS.		
For the first 300 miles	12	15
Plus for distances beyond	9	9
INTERMEDIATE CLASS.		
*For the first 300 miles	6	
*Plus for distances beyond	4½	

*7½ for all distances.

3RD CLASS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS TRAIS.		
For all distances	4	5
3RD CLASS BY ORDINARY TRAINS.		
For all distanres	3	4

From the above it will be seen that the 25 per cent. increase in fare staeitly sanctioned by our "representatives" in the legislatures almost double the pre-war fares in the case of 3rd class passengers who form the bulk of the passengers over Indian railways, while persons travelling first or second class, who are generally the vociferous section of the community and have a stake in the land, as they call it, are very slightly affected. To take only the present increase.

Suppose a man has to go from Madras to Poona after 1st May. If he travels 3rd class he pays exactly 25 per cent over and above the April fare, as the latter is 4 pies per mile and the new fares 5 pies per mile.

If he decides to travel by the Intermediate class, it is seen that the increase is very much over 25 per cent. as, under the pre-budget rate, for the first 300 miles the charge was six pies per mile and for any distance over that 4½ pies per mile; whereas the May rate is 7½ pies per mile for the whole distance. Thus, after the first 300 miles, the increase from 4½ to 7½ pies per mile works to 66-2/3 per cent and not merely 25 per cent. In the case of 1st and 2nd class fares, the rate is increased by 25 per cent. only for the initial 300 miles and left untouched in the case of the distance over and above that. Thus the present fare from Madras to Poona is Rs. 41 and the increased fare will be Rs. 41 plus 300x3 pies or Rs. 45-11-0, which works out to an increase of 11.4 per cent and proportionately less when longer distances are covered.

It will therefore be evident that the Government only favours the rich men, who contribute a sixth of the entire revenue earned by railways, leaving the other five-sixths to be levied out of the placid, pathetic, contented masses, whose poverty is happily no longer a matter of dispute, while their kith and kin who are the people that use the higher classes of accommodation Indian railways most are serenely unaffected or at the most nominally affected.

And the only man who bravely fought for the right of living for the dumb millions and the justice of their cause is left to languish in prison for a period of six years and treated there like a common criminal. I am fully aware that the remedy lies in our own hands through the constructive programme of non-violent non-co-operation and that there is no use appealing to our high-placed representatives who consciously or unconsciously barter away our birthright for a mess of pottage.—Yours, etc.

B. G. SARMA.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India was held on Wednesday evening in the Corporation Hall, Sir N. MacLeod presiding. The following is the report submitted to the meeting.

Cases dealt with.—On the 1st January, 1921, there were 126 children, including 30 girls, in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Homes. During the year of report 195 new cases of neglected and deserted children were dealt with.

The following table shows how the cases including the 126 children of last year were dealt with:—

Restored to parents or guardians 73; sent to the Lunatic Asylum 1; Married in the Home 1; Ran away 63 and Died in Hospital 39.

There were in the Home on 31st December, 1921:—Boys' Home 74 and Girls' Home 70.

Health of the Children.—The Committee regret very much to state that the health returns of the year under report were far from satisfactory. The total number of deaths during the year was 39 against 9 in 1920. During the earlier part of the year their health was quite satisfactory, but during the months of August, September and October the mortality was very high. During he months of August and Sepetember the F and G Wards of the City suffered greatly from dysentery, and most of the weak children of the Girls' Home succumbed to the disease.

The Training of Children.—The Hindu and Mahomedan boys are given lessons in Marathi and Urdu, respectively, and the girls are taught needle work and ordinary household work in addition. The boys are taught cane and carpentry work and their progress in both the branches has been satisfactory. Articles of cane work of the value of Rs. 305 were sold to the public and articles worth Rs. 400 are on sale. The Deputy Educational Inspector inspected the classes on the 16th August, 1921 and reported that on the whole the progress was very fair. As a result of the examination of the literary clases by the Inspector a grant of Rs. 141 has been awarded during the year to the Society by the Schools Committee. Some of the children have expressed their desire to learn English. It is therefore proposed to give lessons in English to selected children. During the year under report spinning was introduced in the Girls' Home with a view to paving the way for the introduction of weaving by handlooms. Several of the girls are engaged on this work during their spare hours. For every lb. of thread spun the Society realizes annas six. The work is now full well in progress, and it is proposed to introduce weaving by handlooms after the girls are a little more advanced in spinning.

It will be seen that the Society requires at least Rs. 30,000 for the maintenance of about 200 children in the Society's Homes. With limited anual grants from Government and the Municipality and with a very limited amount of members' fees it would be impossible to maintain these Homes for a long time as the balance in hand is sure to be eaten up in a few years. The Committee are therefore endeavouring to build up an endowment fund for the maintenance of these Homes and trust that their appeal in this behalf will meet with the same generous response as was received by them in connection with their appeal for a Building Fund.

The Chairman said it was the first time during the five years that they had been able to show a decided progress. They had been wandering in wilderness these many years, but they had adequate quarters now to house their children and the thanks of the Society were due to the donors. The situation of the Home was healthy and there was a large area for the children to occupy. They were sorry that there was high mortality among the children owing to dysentry. He appealed to the public of Bombay to subscribe in a generous manner to the funds of the Society as their income was about Rs. 14,000 and expenditure about Rs. 30,000.

The report was adopted and new office bearers appointed. With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The mail steamer Morea with the mail of the 6th instant expected to arrive at 9 a.m.

F. E., S. E. (Civil), S. E. (Mechanical), B. E. (Civil), and B. E. (Mechanical) Exam. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 22.

The s.s. Macedonia, with the English mail, leaves at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 22.

Public Meeting to protests against the increase in Railway rates, the Marwadi Vidyalaya 6-30 p.m. Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, presiding.

SUNDAY, April 23

Variety Programme in aid of the Surat National schools, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail steamer 'Delta' has on board the outward mails of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LD.

The Seventh annual general meeting of the Society will be held at Rajaram Villa, Dadar, on Sunday next the 23rd instant at 4 p.m.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

BAND AT BANDRA ON SUNDAY.

The Imperial Band will play music at the Bandra Point on Sunday next (23rd inst) commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the direction of Mr. P C. Freitas, Bandmaster.

TODAY'S MEETING

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE OF RAILWAY RATES.

A public meeting will be held to protest against the increase of Railway rates and against the practice of carrying pilgrims in trucks in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall tomorrow (Saturday) at 6-30, p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall has kindly consented to preside. Messrs. B. F. Bharucha, Motiwalla, Halai, Nensey, Manubhai Mehta and B N Mehiseri will speak on the occasion.

MUNICIPAL GRANT IN AID SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the association will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) in the national English School, Tambakanta, Pydhonie to transact the following business:—(1) to frame rules and regulations; (2) elect members of the deputation proposed to be sent to various officials of Education department. (3) To elect the managing committee, secretaries, and the President.

Members are requested to pay in their annual subscription on this day.

All the members are requested to attend in time.

VARIETY PROGRAMME.

IN AID OF SURAT NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rangeya Sabha there wil be a special National Function at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday next at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a variety programme consisting of Bhajans, Nazans, Gazals, National songs etc., will be presented and in which Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Gipson, Cooverben Soorballa, Messrs. Pickthall, Kanchura, Zahuruhmed, Shivji Bhai, Parmia and other will participate. Tickets can be had at Mr. Bharucha's office, Apollo Street. Proceeds will be given to Surat National Schools.

Tickets can also be had at the gate of the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Saturday and Sunday from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

ZARTHOSHTI BHAIBANDH MANDALI.

The 36th annual report of the above Mandali shows the progress made by it during the year. It had on its rol, during the year under report the total number of 855 members. The balance of the Mandali was Rs. 11,999-10-2, and the Reserve Fund Rs. 10,800-0-0. 17 Jashan ceremonies were performed. Prizes of Rs. 350 and 150 were offered, and they were given to two competitors for submitting essays on "alien marriage and their prevention."

ASIATIC INVESTMENT CO. LTD.

Mr. H. R. Clark, Representative of the Asiatic Investment Co Ltd., is in Bombay and staying at Watson's Hotel, Room No. 75, where he will be glad to reply to an enquiries and applications. The prospectus of the Company appeared in our issue of yesterday.

LATE DULPATBHAI KEVALDAS SHAH MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A prize of Rs. 20 will be awarded in memory of late Dulpatbhai Kevaldas Shah by Ratilal Maganlal Desai, B.A., to a Gujarati Digamber Jain students who pass the School leaving Certificate Examination of 1922, with the highest number of marks. The candidate must apply to Ratilal Maganlal Desai, on and after 10th June 1922 at H. G. Jain Boarding School, Bombay No. 7.

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL STATION.

OFFICIAL SCHEME REVISED.

The Government of Bombay has issued the following Press note under date 13th April.

As it has now been decided to locate the Grant Road long distance terminal station on a site north of the Belassis Road Bridge, Government have, under section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act. 1894, withdrawn from the acquisition of lands specified in Government Notification, Revenue Department, no. 3244, dated the 23rd November 1920, as plots Nos. 1 to 39, 45, to 50 and 54, with the exception of about 375 square yards and 1,569 square yards out of plots nos. 49 and 54, respectively.

The 116th Anniversary of the Rishikul Brahm Charyashram, Hardwar, willbe celebrated from the 2nd to the 5th June next in the Rishikul premises. All interested in the cause of national education are requested to attend.

DAZZLING HEADLIGHTS.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S POWERS.

In the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate on the 27th ulto. Mahomed Jethasa Thavar was charged with contravention of rule 24 (4) (b) of the Motor Vehicles Rules. Accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate in delivering judgment said:—

"I have no doubt as the validity of the Notification of the Commissioner of Police for the contravention of the terms of which the accused is prosecuted.

Under Section 11 (e) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914 Government have the power to premulgate Rules, among other things for regulating the use of lights on Motor Vehicles. Under Rule 24 (4) Government have authorised the Commissioner of Police to prohibit the use of certain description of lights and the Commissioner as an executive officer has merely exercised the power thus conferred upon him by the Rule. He himself has made no rule relating to the use of lights on motor vehicles. He has merely put into effect the Rule made by Government. I, therefore accept the plea of the accused, convict him under Section 16 of the Act but discharge him with a warning."

TWO GOLDSMITHS CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged Kanji Govind and Magon Govind, Hindoo goldsmiths with criminal breach of trust in respect of 25½ tolas of gold valued at Rs. 650 belonging to one Tuljaram Jairam, the complainant.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader with Mr. Kampain defended the accused, while Mr. Bomanshah H. Daroowalla, pleader appeared for the complainant.

Tuljaram Jairam, the complainant said he knew both the accused who were goldsmiths He entrusted 25½ tolas of gold to accused No 1 on the 16th of March last. He made an entry in his book to that effect. Magan, accused No. 2 was present when he entrusted the gold to accused No. 1. He did not give it to Magon. The entry showed that the gold was entrusted to accused No. 1 and accused No. 2. He put the gold in the hands of accused No. 1 after he made the entry in the account book. The accused neither returned the gold nor made any ornaments for him. He purchased the gold from one Chandaji Khushal. He went to his shop himself with accused No. 2. He (the witness) paid for the gold. He asked for a receipt but he said that when he made the full payment he would get it. His name did not appear in the books of Chandaji Khushal.

To the court, the witness swore and said that he did not see the document containing dealings before he came to the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mohanlal, witness said

After further cross examination the case was, adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Further evidence was given in this case on Thursday:—

Kanji Virji, cotton broker residing at Kalbadevi said he knew accused No. 1. He (accused No. 1) was preparing ornaments for him. The complainant lost his gold and therefore he asked him to tender evidence in the Court on his behalf. He was present when the gold was given to accused No. 1 by the complainant.

To the court the witness said he did not see the gold being weighed in the shop of accused No. 1 at any time so long as he was in his shop. He was seated on the bare floor and the complainant was seated on the "gadi." He had conversation with accused No. 1. before the complainant came there. He had no conversation whatever with the complainant. He waited in the shop at the instance of the complainant. The complainant came to the shop with the gold rolled up in tissue paper. The copper that was put in the crucible was not weighed. He did not see the mixture (after it was ready) being weighed. Accused No. 2 had no conversation with the complainant. He did not see accused No. 2 doing anything in the shop as far as he remembered. The complainant told accused No. 1 what ornaments he wanted to make. He did not see the complainant making any entry in his khata.

Cross-examined by Mr Kampani, witness said that he had been knowing the complainant for the last two years.

Himatlal Maoji said at the instance of the complainant he went about 25 days back to the shop of the accused No. 1 to enquire if (complainant's) ornaments were ready. The words used by the complainant were "go to our goldsmith and enquire."

The case was then adjourned till to-day.

HOUSE TRESPASS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before the Acting third presidency Magistrate, one Kassam Hussein, a Moslem with three previous convictions, was charged with house-trespass with intent to commit an offence on the 19th of April.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that the accused was arrested by one Afzal Mahomed Alli, a watchman on S.S. "Karajera" lying in the Docks in No. 1 hold on Tuesday about 3 a.m. The accused, when asked, said that he entered the ship with a view to see his friend. All the workmen had gone away from the ship. The accused came in through a port hole and that was why the witness caught him.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted his three previous convictions. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday on the body of Budhu Bhuading (26) who was lying injured near the Gamdevi Bridge of B. B. and C. I. Railway at 10-30 p.m on the 17th instant

The deceased, it appeared was knocked down by a train while crossing the line. Both his thighs were lucerated. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

A verdict of death from the deceased being knocked down by a railway train was recorded.

POISONING BY OPIUM.

On Sunday last at 4 p.m. one Waman Kashinath Mahatme informed the police that a Hindu male aged about 35 years was lying unconscious at the foot of the overbridge near Gujri Bazar. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found suffering from effects of opium poisoning.

A verdict of death from opium poisoning was recorded.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S INTERVIEW WITH PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April. 18.

The Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad, Home Member, visited two days ago the Lucknow Jail and enquired into the condition of the treatment of the political prisoners in the jail. It is understood the Raja Saheb had a lengthy informal interview with Pandit Motilal Nehru.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT URGED.

BOMBAY PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION.

Mr. J. B. Petit, Chairman of the Bombay Progressive Association has addressed the following representation dated the 13th inst. to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, regarding the treatment of Political prisoners in the Jails of this Presidency:—

I am desired by the Council of the Bombay Progressive Association to address you as follows on the subject of the treatment of political prisoners in the jails of the Bombay Presidency:—

From a Reuter's telegram published in the issue of the "Pioneer" of the 30th March 1922, (hereto annexed marked A), it appears that the question of differential treatment of political prisoners in India is being discussed between the Secretary of State and the Indian Government. We find from the cablegram under notice, that the Secretary of State admits the general principle "that a man who from presumably honest motives expresses political views, the public expression of which is a legal offence, should not be humiliatingly treated or classed with criminals whose offences show moral obliquity."

It is clear from this that in the case of offenders, the honesty of whose motives is not open to question, the Government would be perfectly justified in giving them a treatment with due regard to the position, age, health and normal wants and comforts of the persons concerned.

It seems, however, that there are no provisions in the Jail Rules of the Government of Bombay for any differential treatment in favour of political offenders. That is a defect which my Council considers ought to be immediately remedied. There are provisions of the kind in the United Provinces and Behar and Orissa as extracts from newspapers annexed to this letter marked B. C. and D. show. My Council does not see any reason why an enlightened Presidency like Bombay should lag behind the other Provinces in a matter of this kind and hopes that immediate measures will be taken to frame a set of rules consistently with the practice of all civilized Governments in that behalf and instructions issued to the Jail Authorities, in anticipation of New Rules, to give all reasonable facilities to political prisoners, which should as far as possible be in keeping with their normal mode of life.

TREATMENT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

Referring to the account which lately appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the treatment of Mr. Gandhi in the Yeroda Jail, my Council has noted, with a certain amount of relief, the contents of the communication of the Director of Information to the Press on the subject. The communication, however, where not silent and ambiguous, is in the opinion of my Council, not sufficiently satisfactory to the public in so far as it does not make clear whether Mr. Gandhi is allowed to use his own bed, his own utensils, and his own books and newspapers; whether the quarters provided for him are neat, healthy and well-ventilated; whether any relaxation is made in the matter of interviews so as to allow one at least once a week; whether he is allowed to send and receive letters, and to communicate with outsiders; and, if so, how often and at what intervals; whether the fact of his being kept alone all by himself without being allowed to see any one either from inside or outside, does not in effect constiture solitary confinement and whether the jailers in charge are instructed to treat him with the courtesy and consideration due, to quote the words of Sir W. W. Vincent to a "popular and revered leader" of Mr. Gandhi's position and weak health.

For instance, in Mr. Rajagopalachari's interview published in the "Bombay Chronicle" it was given out that Mr. Gandhi was required to stand all the while the interview between him and Mr. Rajagopalachari lasted; and it is understood that the interview lasted over an hour. My Council most earnestly wishes to call the urgent attention of the Government to the great discomfort and pain that this must have caused both to Mr. Gandhi in view of his weak health and to his interviewers in consequence of the great reverence in which they hold him. My Council feels that it cannot too strongly condemn such an attitude towards a man of Mr. Gandhi's position. It is now a matter of common knowledge that Mr. Gandhi's health is too weak to enable him to keep standing for a considerable time. Possibly the jailer did not know it. Mr. Gandhi would be the last man to say anything about it and the general situation could give no encouragement to the interviewers to make any request of that kind to the jailer. If, therefore, general instructions of the kind suggested were given to the jailers in charge it would add to the reputation of the Government and remove all cause of pain and embarrassment.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the particulars about the treatment of Mr. Gandhi in the jail which appeared in the 'Bombay Chronicle' have excited universal disapprobation in the country; and the communique of the Director of Information of Bombay has shown that the Government recognizes the force and legitimacy of the popular sentiment on the subject. In pressing for these further concessions which, my Council is of opinion, are the least that are due to all political prisoners, it is anxious to ensure that the position of the Government is not rendered indefensible which would certainly be the case if the impression once gained ground that the Government were prone to be unnecessarily severe against citizens of distinction, whose honesty of purpose and moral influence are recognised throughout the country.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLL.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday. Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding. The first question taken up was about the band performances in the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens. The matter was dropped, as it was said that each performance cost Rs. 200 and that 24 additional performances would mean a large sum. The Corporation discussed at great length the question of the preparation of new electoral roll on a ten rupee franchise. Without coming to a decision the discussion was adjourned, for want of time.

INCREASED MUSIC SERVICE.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. S. D. Ashburner stating that the band which was played in the Sir Pherozshah Mehta Garden was much appreciated by the people and that it should play twice a month instead of once. He suggested that the fortnightly music at Chowpatty might be turned into a monthly one as an alternative.

Mr. J. T. Fry moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for report.

Mr. P. J. Marzban did not see why the band playing at Chowpatty should be curtailed although he was not opposed to having two performances at the Sir Pherozshah Mehta Gardens.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia wanted the matter to be referred to the Standing Committee for it to make the necessary financial provision. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. H. P. Thackersey seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was purely a matter of finance, as such performance cost the Corporation as much as Rs. 200 and extra 24 performances every year would mean a nice little sum and they were suffering from financial stringency. If they were going to have any more music, he would rather have it in the Victoria Gardens for that was the place where the poor people enjoyed, although he had no objection to give an extra performance in the Sir Pherozshah Gardens. He did not agree with the suggestion that the Corporation should have its own band, neither did he agree to the proposal that they should have only one performance at the Chowpatty Bandstand. If the Corporation wanted more performances he wanted to know it beforehand so that he could embody the proposal in the Budget.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla agreed with the Commissioner as regards the financial aspects. He moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. S. C. Barodawalla seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. M. Mehta was opposed to a single rupee of the tax-payers' money being spent on a European band for the simple reason that the mass of the people did not understand European music. He did not oppose the motion simply because it was European music, but because the people understood nothing of it. He would rather suggest that high class Indian musicians should be engaged to give musical performances, which would be appreciated by the people. He asked the Corporation not to waste a single rupee on giving band performances, which were not understood by the masses.

The letter was recorded by a very large majority of votes.

TEN-RUPEE FRANCHISE.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Municipal Standing committee about the preparation of electoral roll on a ten-rupee franchise.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved that the Commissioner should proceed with the preparation of the electoral roll. If they did not take up the preparation now they would delay it and the elections would also be delayed unnecessarily. There were some of his colleagues who purposely wanted to delay the new democratic franchise and they were delaying the roll accordingly. The people of Bombay would say that the Corporation wanted to shield itself by one pretext or another and thus prolong its life, if they delayed the new roll.

Dr. Viegas seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the public knew full well by this time from the correspondence published what tardiness the Corporation had shown in this matter of franchise. It was the duty of the Corporation not to delay unduly the new franchise and withhold the rights from the people.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the matter was an absolutely open one and the Select Committee had yet come to no definite conclusion in the matter, and it was at its absolute discretion to determine the franchise. He opposed the preparation of the roll as the Corporation had no definite lead given to it in the matter.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand wanted the work to proceed.

Mr. P. J. Marzban opposed.

Mr. K. F. Nairman was rather surprised that the people who wanted reforms for years together did not want them now. That showed that when the reforms touched their own interests they did not like to have them at all. Mr. Motiwalla had said that the public would be laughing at them for their attitude. The attitude of the Corporation was not only absurd, but from the point of view of decency it was not even creditable. He did not think that the Corporation had any right to withhold the rights of the people, which had become overdue for some time. The Corporation had outlived its natural life and it was time for it to die. Their only business appeared to be to prolong their life by any means. The Corporation must have a sense of its duty not only to itself, but to the public. They were wasting lots of money in illuminations and empty shows and they objected to this small sum being spent. He thought it was the duty of every fair-minded Corporator to put an end to this body as soon as possible and he was of the opinion that they should proceed with the roll.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was not opposed to the ten-rupee franchise; in fact he was for universal franchise. (Cheers). But they could not give franchise to people who could not read and write. There must be education first. It was not the fault of the Corporation if the matter had been delayed unnecessarily. But they did not know what the Council would decide and he thought the matter should not be proceeded with now. He accordingly moved an amendment to that effect.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, seconding said as they did not know what the Council were going to do in the matter the work of preparation should stop. After all it would mean a delay of six months and six months was not much in the life of the Corporation.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said the Council would give a ten-rupee franchise, although personally he wanted a five-rupee franchise. He was always glad to co-operate with his friend like Mr. Nariman and he was also glad that Mr. Nariman was going to take advantage of a measure passed by the Council, which showed that the Councils were not after all such useless bodies as they were represented to be.

Mr. N. M. Joshi thought it would be more economical to proceed with the work of preparation. He thought the Commissioner had gauged the public feelings more properly in the matter, than anybody else He again repeated that the Corporation was responsible for the delay, as that body was dominated by certain reactionary interests and he asked them to be wiser this time.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik suggested that they should have distinguishing marks against the people who had ten-rupee franchise and also against those who had a twenty-rupee franchise, so that in case Government decided either way they might have a roll ready.

The Commissioner said he had already got a staff for the preparation of the roll and he was proceeding with the work on the lines suggested by Mr. Mandlik. If, of course, they had a five rupee franchise they would not be able to have a new election at once, but he thought it was their duty to be prepared for the new elections. Of course, all that would cost money, for democracy was always costly. He hoped the Corporation would always live and that new blood would have access to it, as it invigorated it. There was already new blood in the Corporation, and he hoped that the new blood which would come with the new franchise would be of good quality. The new Corporation should take some of the good qualities of the old one and add its own good qualities to theirs.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

MALABAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In spite of "New India" and Mrs. Besant, I own with gratitude that the "Bombay Chronicle" had been very kind towards Malabar and her suffering people, and since the outbreak of the Moplah riots, it had been allotting a very liberal share of its pages (editional columns included) for discussing and otherwise making known Malabar conditions and Malabar problems that await solution. I know that "New India's" ungenerous and ill conceived attack on the "Chronicle" and its statement that it had been indifferent to Malabar affairs, have been received with greatest indignation and contempt by Malayalees (those of the Theosophical persuation excluded) and when once Malabar is free and in a position to speak out what she thinks and act accordingly, she will show what she thinks about "New India's" writings about Malabar, its efforts for her sake, relief funds and things of that kind. I have in my possession certain letters written after reading "New India's" attack above referred to by persons who, though tongue-tied now, are qualified to speak in the name of Malabar and will speak and act in her name when the present clouds have passed away and to whom Malabar will offer willing obedience, in which the most sincere gratitude is expressed for the "Chronicle" and I know these letters reflect the mind of Malabar in this respect. Probably I am attaching too much importance to what "New India" has said. It is high time we ignored it.

It was your leader in this morning's "Chronicle" which induced me to write the above. I agree there had been some exaggeration in certain quarters. But who has cared to know the truth? I do not at all want to drag in the Moderates into this affair. They have done what was expected of them—they have voted a further lease of life for the martial law *regime*—may be in a modified form—and there their duty ends, Their representatives in the Legislative Assembly heard with sympathy (it is no small thing) the sickening speech of the gallant member from Malabar, smiled at the Moplah member's statements, gave their votes as the Home member wanted and retired to their hotels at Raisina with the conscientious feeling of having done their duty to themselves, to afflicted Malabar and to the whole world. These Moderate legislators have been patted by their Moderate friends outside the Councils and extolled by the Moderate press. They are also doing relief work and in some cases doing reconstruction work with the Reconstruction Committee of which I had something to say in these columns some days back. There ends the Moderates' responsibility and nothing further need be said about them. But what about the Nationalists? I do believe that the Nationalists and their organisations have not yet made any serious efforts to understand the real significance of the Malabar situation—the relief measures, poor widows and forcible conversions apart. There are certain matters far above all these things. It is not in my power to explain the importance, the national and to some extent the international impotance of the Malabar situation .If the Congress or the Moslem League will try to know, they will know it.

As I pointed out in these columns in another connection, the immediate thing wanted is the moral rehabilitation and not material reconstruction though that also is most necessary. The Moplah community of which nothing practically is known to the Moslems of India is in a very poor condition The community should not be left as it is to-day or as it was before. I have known Moplah from my childhood. I have moved amongst them and tried to understand them. You can take it from me that if a turn is given to their ideas and conceptions, they will grow up to be one of the most forward communities in India and an important Islamic people. There is in them some vital stuff I have not seen among other Moslems I have come across (I speak collectively), only the stuff is crude and requires polish which has not been provided by the Hindu, Moselm and British Rulers of Malabar.

About the Hindus, they are crutlly shaken and deserve much sympathy and help. They are very much afraid of their Moplah neighbours and it is quite natural after the terrible happenings. The work before the country is (1) to promote good feeling and mutual understanding between the two communities (2) to remove the standing causes of unrest and above all others (3) to let the Moplah community know that they are not going to be penalised for the actions of some mad people amongst them (4) to give them courage and encouragement and save them from despair (5) to provide means for *polishing* them and making them what they ought to be.—Yours, etc.

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Bombay April 19.

ENTERING COUNCILS.

"AMOUNTING TO COUNTRY'S SURRENDER."

MRS. NAIDU ON CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 20.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her second lecture delivered under the auspices of the City Congress Committee, Dr. Moonji presiding, exhorted the audience to use Khaddar and boycott Lancashire goods and thus save thousands of people from utter starvation.

While paying a high tribute to Bengal, Maharashtra and Bihar nationalists who contemplated to introduce certain changes in the present programme of the Congress, she said that a talk of entering the Councils at the present juncture when Mahatma Gandhi and 20,000 people were rotting in jails would amount to a surrender from the enemies' point of view and expressed her firm opinion that she would have no objection for the change of the programme but presently all the energies should be concentrated to carry out vigorously Mahatma's Gandhi's message.

This morning Mrs. Naidu paid visits to several national institutions and left for Yaval accompanied by the Ali brothers' mother.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

April 20, 1922.

Lieutenant W. S. Buie, 1st Yemen Infantry, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain J. MacGregor.

The Governer in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be Superintendents of Police:—

Mr. A. S. Holland, with effect from the 7th April, 1920 vice Mr. E. P. White, retired.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, with effect from the 29th October 1920, vice Mr. R. L. McCulloch, confirmed as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. F. Trotter, with effect from the 28th November, 1920, vice Mr. R. M. Phillips, deceased.

Mr. J. C. Curry, with effect from the 14th December, 1920, vice Mr. J. V. Cooke, retired.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, with effect from 17th March, 1921, vice Mr. W. Heyland, retired.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Northern Division, vice Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. M. L. Bean has been posted as Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, with effect from the 17th March.

Miss E. Corkery, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, is granted leave for six months.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., is granted, leave for four months.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. G. Tucker, Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, is granted leave for five months and twenty-two-days.

Mr. R. P. Masani to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay during the absence of Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

JUSTICE KANGA TO ACT AS ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. Justice Jamshedji Framji Kanga, LL.B., to act as Advocate-General, Bombay, vice Sir Thomas J. Strangman, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, resigned, pending further orders.

Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell, Administrator General, Registrar of Companies, Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, is granted leave on average salary for seven months, with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. P. E. Awati has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Education Service as Professor of Zoology, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

MORVI'S PRINCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The ill-health of His Highness the Thakore Saheb, having unfortunately continued, the responsibility of carrying on the administration had devolved upon the Heir-apparent Kumar Shree Lakhdhirji. It might be said to his credit that he is steering the vessel of the state, with his usual grace and equanimity, to promote the well-being of his subjects. His method of work is, indeed, praiseworthy and the manner in which he is harnessing the different departments of the state has inspired high hopes in he minds of his people as a constructive and sober ruler having liberal views. He belongs to the modern school of thought which considers that a King is simply a trustee for his subjects and the obligation of the sacred trust should be discharged to the entire satisfaction of his people. He has ordered the immediate sale of accumulated cotton and thereby he is trying to free the locked up Capital to be reemployed for the good of his people. The sale is to be effected through the merchants of Morvi with the sole object of benefitting them. These bales are being sold in convenient lots.

If such a system of Government, given a more latitude and free scope, is firmly established and the long-felt reforms gradually introduced there is ample reason to believe that a period of industrial prosperity will begin and inevitably raise Morvi to its former position of Considerable importance in Kattiawar commanding esteem and admiration in all directions.—Yours etc.

"ON-LOOKER."

Morvi, April 9.

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3. Messrs. GOVINDJI VASANJI, Grant Road.
4. Messrs. KRISHNAJI CHINOO and SONS, 446, Girgaon Road, (Opposite Thakurdwar Temple).
5. L. K. NATAK MANDALI'S RESIDENCE near Girgaum Post Office, Khetwadi Main Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, April 24, 1922.

SYRIA

A little while ago we told our readers how, as a result of the French treaty with Angora, the French were now withdrawing their army of occupation from Syria and professed themselves content henceforth to perform the proper duties of a "mandatory" which are to build up a virile independent State with a view to the withdrawal of the mandate at the earliest possible date. In the debate on the Angora Treaty in the French Chamber of Deputies, the authors of the said Treaty congratulated the French nation on having by its means removed all danger of attack from Syria, and consequently all need for keeping French troops in that country. It has of late years been the blinding fault of European statesmen to treat Eastern populations as negligible; and the French Government only followed the tradition of late years in thus reckoning without its host, the Syrian people. Europe has had a series of lessons on this subject—Tripoli, Egypt, Persia, India, and in a greater degree Turkey, have all in turn belied the cool assumptions of her "statesmen." Yet Europe does not learn; because her "statesmen" will not condescend to make a trifling effort of imagination, an effort which is especially enjoined on Christians: to try to realise the feelings of others in order to do unto those others as, if the relative positions were reversed, they would wish that those others should do unto them.

The population of Syria never has been negligible, though it has till now possessed the weakness of a heterogeneous gathering of clans and communities. It includes highly civilised effete communities, virile, "young" warrior tribes, half-savage nomads and a peasantry who for patient endurance and courageous loyalty will bear comparison with the heroic Turkish peasantry of Anatolia. The Druz were at blood-feud with the Maronites and the Bedu (desert Arabs) raided the settled population whenever they could get the chance. The Muslims held little intercourse with the Christians, and the Jews and the Metawali were kept at a distance by both. Among the Christians there were even sharper divisions as for instance between the Orthodox, the Armenians and the Catholics. One of the chief burdens of Turkish rule in Syria was the duty of preventing bloodshed in the churches of Jerusalem and Bethlehem between the hostile Christian sects at times of festival. The Turkish Power, alone, for centuries, kept order in this market-place of warring interests; for centuries, without producing any fusion of the various elements. When Ibrahim Pasha conquered Syria in 1831 he had no difficulty in subduing the settled country and the plains when once his army had defeated the main Turkish army; but he did not find the population negligible, for a number of the tribes maintained resistance in the mountains and though his Government was better than the Turkish Government which preceded it, at the end of ten years, when by the Treaty of London he was ordered to evacuate Syria and a British fleet appeared upon the Syrian coast to enforce the order, practically the whole country rose against him, welcoming the restoration of the rule of the Khalifa of the Muslims. The Syrian people to this day, in their folklore, speak with affection of the ten years of Egyptian rule, but though they recognised the benefits of that rule, it was not, and never could be the same as their old, familiar, on occasion heavy-handed but generally easy-going, Turkish Government. The French supported the ambitious designs of Mehemed Ali Pasha, whose General Ibrahim Pasha was; and French officers accompanied Ibrahim into Syria. That was the beginning of the unpopularity of the French among the majority of the people of Syria; and the fact that the English were chiefly instrumental in turning the Egyptians out was the beginning of English popularity with the said majority, especially with the Druz and other warlike tribes who maintained resistance during the whole ten years of the Egyptian occupation. And the general movement of joy on the departure of the Egyptians may be regarded as the first breath of a united Syrian nation. The Maronites of Beyrout and the Lebanon and other Christians allied to them were alone at that time strongly pro-French, for reasons of their own, and their inclination became stronger after the events of 1860, till the chiefs of the Maronites came of late years to regard themselves almost as French subjects and to look to the French Consul-General at Beyrout as their official head. In 1860 the Maronites on some grievance, real or imagined, raided and burnt some Druz villages in Lebanon. The Druz retaliated, and the Maronites then proclaimed a holy war against them, and assembled an army of 25,000 men in the neighbourhood of Zahleh. This army, blessed by bishops and archbishops and liberally adorned with crucifixes and sacred banners, was suddenly attacked by a small force of the Druz at daybreak and dispersed with slaughter from which the peaceable Maronite inhabitants of Zahleh were not exempt. When the tidings of these events reached Damascus, the population became much excited and there were rumours of a contemplated general rising of the Christians. Some Christians were insulted in the streets. One of them happened to be a servant of the Russian Consul, who demanded vengeance of the Turkish Governor, a well-meaning man but weak. In consequence some Muslims were arrested, and on the demand of the Russian Consul condemned to sweep the streets of the Christian Quarter in chains. That was too much for the feelings of the people. They rose as one man and a terrible massacre of Christians was the result. As was natural the news of all these happenings made considerable stir in France and England. Representations were made to the Porte, as a result of which Ahmed Pasha, Wali of Damascus, was shot and other Muslims of Damascus were executed though the Wali had never for a moment countenanced the massacre and had tried, though in a timid way, to stop it. But, curiously enough, it was not upon Damascus that the attention of Europe was mainly concentrated, but on the Lebanon, where there was a clash of French and British interests. The Maronites, French proteges, clamoured for the condign punishment of their enemies, and drew up a list of Druz who must be executed—so long a list that its acceptance would have meant the virtual extinction of the tribe. The Druz, on their part, claiming to be English proteges, objected to the description of their warlike efforts as a massacre. They declared, and it was proved, that they had killed no women nor children, but only males of warlike age. However, before anything could be decided by the Powers, the French sent an army to the Lebanon, which marched through the country inflicting every kind of humiliation on the Druz to the delight of the Maronites, till on its reaching the Bikaa the said army was met by a disciplined Turkish force and escorted back to Beyrout, where a joint commission of inquiry of the interested Powers soon afterwards decided the whole question. Thanks to the efforts of Fuad Pasha and Lord Dufferin, the Maronite demands were so cut down that the Druz have ever since regarded the English as their benefactors, and the French as the most horrible of human kind. The general feeling throughout Syria was in favour of the Druz so that the Maronites were more than ever isolated in their love of France, which is the only real ground of the French claim to Syria.

The Turkish Revolution of 1908 and the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. in 1909 were the beginning of a New Era in Syria as elsewhere. The gospel of brotherhood in citizenship, preached by the Committee of Union and Progress, for the first time broke down the barriers of race and creed, at the same time bringing Syria into closer relations with the Turkish portions of the empire. It is due to that awakening that there are now to be found Maronites who are as zealous Syrian patriots as the Muslims and the other Christians of the land, and who no longer hate the Druz. For the rest, what centuries of easy-going Turkish rule failed to effect, two years of drastic foreign rule have accomplished, and Syria with all its tribes and sects must be regarded now as a united nation profoundly disillusioned with both France and England. A telegram of the "Times" Special Service published yesterday by our morning contemporary makes this clear, when it states that there has been trouble for the French in Damascus, Beyrout Deyr-uz-Zor and Jarablus (we imagine that the last-named is not Jerablus "a town in the interior of Aleppo" but merely a misprint for Tarablus (Tripoli of Syria) a seaport subject to the same political emotions as Beyrout). Ten years ago those places were like separate countries in their detachment one from another. The same telegram tells us that "advices from Cairo indicate a grave situation in Syria, Palestine and Trans-Jordania" (a vile phrase!)—that is to say in every part of Syria, which is a living entity and cannot be divided arbitrarily as the Allies are trying to divide it. What is the immediate cause of the outbreak? We believe it to be the direct outcome of the French treaty with Angora. So long as Mustafa Kemal had not made peace with France the Syrians had hopes of being liberated by the Turkish army. After he made peace with France, deprived of that great hope, they are not content with mere alleviations of the French regime nor with the promise of eventual independence which the French hold out to them. They are resolved to help themselves to that complete independence which England when she took their country promised them. Whether they are wise or not in this resolution remains to be seen. We personally fear that their uprising will be seized on by France as an excuse for keeping a French army of occupation in Syria, and for postponing indefinitely the carrying out of the benevolent intentions lately advertised. But if France does that, she will forfeit every bit of the advantage over England which the French-Angora Treaty gave her in the good opinion of the East. If Syria is crushed this time, France not Syria will be the loser. Syria will in any case have asserted her own national existence; and we venture to predict that there will be no peace for France in Syria and England in Palestine and Irak until the terms of the Turkish national pact have been fulfilled, and the Government of those countries is controlled "by the will of the populations freely expressed."

HYDERABAD'S EXAMPLE.

Last year His Exalted Highness the Nizam directed in a special Firman that judicial and executive functions should be separated and that the separation should be so effected "as to relieve the executive officers of all those duties which are purely judicial in their character excepting those which pertain to revenue law or the trusting of which is necessary for the preservation of peace and order under penal preventive measures." The Nizam has not remained content with giving expression to pious wishes as British authorities in India are wont to do, but he has seen that the scheme giving effect to his intention has not only been framed but also carried into effect and in such a manner as to cause as little disturbance to the vested rights of Revenue officers as to their grades and salaries and with as little additional expenditure as possible. In a report just issued by him, the Chief Justice of the State describes the salient features of the scheme of separation and, with justifiable pride, points out that it may well serve as a guide to those who desire to follow the lead given by the Nizam in this respect. Under the scheme every Tahsil in the State will be provided with a Munsiff who will exercise both civil and magisterial powers. Above the Munsiff will be the District Civil Judge who will be the District Magistrate also and there will be eight Assistant District Judges who have been posted in Mahratwari Districts where greater congestion of work is expected. As before, there will be four Sessions Judges, each in charge of one Suba or Division and two Additional Sessions Judges to help the Sessions Judges of Aurangabad and Gulburga, where there is much congestion of work. The Hyderabad City Civil and Criminal Courts and Darul Kaza will continue to work as before. An early establishment of a Small Cause Court at Hyderabad City is also contemplated. As before, all the courts will be working under the supervision and direction of the High Court consisting of six Judges and a Mufti.

Some idea of the extent of the change effected may be gathered from the fact that the judicial administration of Hyderabad State, representing an area of 82,698 square miles with a population of 1,24,71,770 souls and yielding a revenue of about Rs. 7,05,67,811, has been hitherto carried on by 252 officers, out of whom 173 were Revenue officers ranging from the grade of Tahsildars to that of first Talukdars who were District Magistrates as well, and 79 were purely Judicial officers ranging from the grade of Munsiffs to that of High Court Judges who had nothing to do with the Revenue work. In Taluqas where there were no Munsiffs, the Tahsildars generally exercised civil powers also and there were 54 such Tahsildars. The practical result of the changes now made is that instead of 252 persons, who were engaged in doing judicial work, the majority of whom were Revenue and Executive officers, the State will now have 139 whole time purely judicial officers. The Revenue officers having been relieved of the judicial work, their cadre has been considerably reduced and 26 of them who were believed to have received necessary training in Civil Law, many of whom belonged to the cadre of Hyderabad Civil Service, have been transferred to the Judicial Department as Munsiffs. The State authorities had, of course, to face certain difficulties of detail arising out of the difference in the salaries of Munsiffs and Revenue Divisional officers, but determined as they were to introduce the reform which, as His Exalted Highness wrote in his Firman of last year, was calculated not only to improve the general administration but also to conduce to the contentment and happiness of the people, they did not consider these obstacles too difficult to be overcome.

The result of this determination is, as the Chief Justice of the State says, that "a reform, for which agitation has been going on in British India for the last thirty years, for which Province after Province in British India has been passing Resolutions in its Councils and Assemblies, has been effected in Hyderabad State with one stroke of pen by means of a Firman, which will stand forth as a land-mark, in the judicial administration of this State." We wish no reservations had been made in regard to judicial duties performed by executive officers. However, for giving the lead to British India, the Nizam and his Government may well congratulate themselves. Not only has His Exalted Highness proved that where there is a will there is way, but he has also displayed far-sighted statesmanship in bringing about this reform. But this reform, great as it is, is not enough. The whole administration of the State must now be inspired by the Time-Spirit which demands that the people must not only have good government, but must themselves form part of it through their duly elected representatives. Some months ago it was announced that His Exalted Highness had directed the preparation of a scheme of constitutional reform. We trust it will not be long before the scheme is published and carried into effect and that it will be of such a character as, by giving the people of Hyderabad the substance of responsible Government, will be an example to all Indian States.

Notes of the Day

The Moral.

If the Genoa fiasco has a moral it is that injustice, oppression and wrong-doing invariably produce their own punishment. The New York "Herald's" comment on the Russo-German Treaty is a wise one. "The cooperation", says the journal, "of outcast Russia and enchained Germany has long been inevitable." In other words, those to whom wrong is consistently done must needs be driven to join forces against the wrong-doers. The treatment meted out to Germany after the war—for which treatment the French insistence on a policy of *revanche* is chiefly responsible—has been such as to force Germany to believe that the Allies will tolerate her only for so long as she consents to extortionate and impossible demands for reparations and consents also to "give best" to the Allies in the matter of trade and industrial enterprise. This grudging permission to a nation to exist on sufferance made Germany a mark for Soviet overtures. The Russian Soviet Government, with the hand of every so-called civilized nation against it, has not been slow to recognise that its only scope for diplomacy lay in uniting Russia by Treaties with all other peoples who nourish grievances against the Allies. Thus Turkey, Persia and now Germany have become friends and Allies of Soviet Russia. And until and unless the Allies relinquish their selfish attitude towards the world—the attitude of the Capitalist going about seeking whom he may exploit—Russian diplomacy will continue to win victories. As for the Allies' indignation at what they call a "stab in the back"—this, coming from the greatest living exponents of secret and surreptitious "understandings" is farcical—let that Allied diplomat who is without sin cast the first stone.

Kemalist Candour.

The report that the Kemalists have rejected the Allies' armistice proposals, was one we had been prepared for. Indeed, we fail to see how the Kemalists could have acted otherwise. The Allies suggested an "Armistice" which allowed Greece to retain her troops in Anatolia—though it was the Allies' express declaration that a condition of the peace between Turkey and Greece would be the evacuation of the Smyrna region by the Greeks. Further, the "Armistice" conditions proposed by the Allies allowed Greece not only to retain troops in Asia Minor but to transfer these on future evacuation to Thrace. The mere fact that the Turks have insisted that the transfer of Greek troops to Thrace should not be permitted, indicates that the Turks at any rate do not consider the Near East proposals regarding Thrace as final or satisfactory. The suggestion is clearly that the Turks consider the question of the future of Thrace still under discussion and that the pouring of Greek forces into Thrace will prejudice a decision. Reuter's Agency has been most discreetly silent on the matter, but the above is the obvious conclusion from the news which reaches us. It is encouraging to find that our anticipations as to the determination of the Turks to secure a just peace have been verified. The rejection of the Allies' armistice terms by the Turks is a wise step because it is a firm and honest one. It proves to the world once again that the Kemalists wish for peace but only for a fair peace—a peace with honour.

A Financial Genius.

We do not know for certain whether his letter to the "Daily Telegraph" constitutes Sir Michael O'Dwyer's first flight in the firmament of high finance. But the effort, despite his same remarks as to the grossly extravagant nature of the reformed Governments, certainly bears such marks of amateurishness as suggest that Sir Michael has never attempted before to pose as a financial expert. In the case of a man like Sir Michael O'Dwyer this, however, may mean nothing. For Sir Michael's excursions into the realm of controversial politics are always those of an ignorant amateur for all that he has posed as an expert in matters of Indian polity for more years than we care to think about. Sir Michael has discovered that the Indian is taxed more lightly than any other national. What he most conveniently and disingenuously ignores is that the average Indian has a smaller income on which he may be taxed than any other man in the world. The starving beggar on the street pays no income-tax at all since he has no income. But this fact does not make that beggar as more fortunate being than, let us say, an ex-Lieutenant-Governor drawing a good pension and paying a proportionately high income-tax. More fortunate in the sight of God and vastly richer in virtue the beggar may well be, but that is not Sir Michael's argument.

Ill-informed.

The chagrin of a local contemporary over things Persian seems partly engendered by a letter published in these columns from an independent professional gentleman in Shiraz who went to Persia with no political predilections and with no racial bias. He was guilty of the crime of not finding the trade routes in the hands of robber bands, banks insolvent and rapine reigning. It is to be devoutly wished that the sage counsel of the journal may be followed by those in power and Persia severely left alone by the greedy Powers of Europe. There is dissension in Persia and there is treachery. What country is free from them? The column and a half review of a book which is the cause of these reflections is a survival in different shape of the specious arguments so thoroughly demolished by Mr. Shuster. We make a present to the journal of the fact that the "Strangling of Persia" was one of the books placed upon the bureaucratic *index-expurgatorius*. The point, missed by the journal, in the letter from Dr. Minocheher Dady, is that the new spirit in Persia is fully compatible with a settled Government in which Muslims, Christians and Parsis may participate without the faintest shadow of religious disability. That is the burden of the Indian gentleman's enthusiastic epistle.

Leave Persia Alone.

India does not forget the pother which the same journal created not so long ago over a caravan which was plundered on its way to Kerman when a Zoroastrian merchant was alleged to have been the principal sufferer. But the public have it also fresh in their memory that this valuable piece of information on which disparagement of Persia was based by the journal, emanated from a correspondent of a vernacular Bombay daily. It certainly was not supported by any authentic information such as one chances to come across even in the propagandist cables of Reuter's Agency. The condition of Persia may be parlous. Of which country in the Old World is the condition not parlous to-day? The national house may be divided against itself, but the *fons et origo* of Persia's miseries lies outside the country. Her ills are those of imported influences. By all means let Persia be severely left alone. Let there be no subtle penetration even in the shape of a philanthropic loan. And in good time the whole country, getting rid of external parasites, will be able to stand on its own legs. What a friendly Asiatic Power like India wants to see is the cessation of the "Strangling of Persia." We repeat the new Persia is animated by a spirit which rises superior to the influences of priestcraft. And that is a great step forward in the consolidation of her resources, intellectual and material. The rest is a question of time and of how long her neighbours will give her immunity from unsolicited attentions.

Political Prisoners.

We are glad to note that at last one public body, the Bombay Progressive Association, has bestirred itself and drawn the attention of the Government of Bombay to their treatment of political prisoners. The Association refers to the fact that there are no provisions in the Jail rules of the Government of Bombay for any differential treatment in favour of political prisoners and its demands that this defect should be immediately remedied. The Association might well have gone deeper in its researches and drawn attention to the mentality revealed in Mr. Hayward's naive statement that the law does not recognise "political" offenders. The Jail rules are not difficult to amend. What is required is a change in the mentality of those responsible for the policy in regard to the treatment of political prisoners. The revelations made concerning the treatment of the saintliest son of India in jail bring into relief the present character of this mentality.

ARMISTICE PROPOSAL.

REJECTED BY KEMALISTS.

ACCEPTANCE OF PEACE CONFERENCE SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

According to a telegram from Constantinople it is reported from Angora that the Kemalists, while accepting the suggestion of a peace conference, reject the Allies armistice proposal.

ALLIES NOTE TO PORTE

CONDITIONS OF ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 19.

Constantinople.—The Allied commissioners have handed the Porte the Allied reply concerning the armistice proposals. The Allied Note to the Porte is identical with that handed to the Angora Government except that it says as the demilitarisation of Thrace is one of the conditions of peace, the Porte need not fear the despatch of troops to Thrace. Evacuation can commence only after Greece has accepted the conditions of peace. The Allies will do the utmost to take account of the Porte's wishes in regard to the venue of the forthcoming conference.

MEANDER VALLEY.

ITALIAN EVACUATION BEGUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 19.

Athens.—It is semi-officially announced that Italians have begun the evacuation of the Meander Valley.

GERMAN LOANS.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS CONSTITUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Paris.—The reparations Commission, in a communique, announces that the Committee of Experts to investigate the conditions on which Germany can contract loans abroad for the partial redemptions of her reparations debt, has been constituted. M. Delacroix is the President, and other members are Sir Robert Kindersley, Herr Bergmann, and Pierpoint Morgan.

The Commission will probably meet in Paris in May.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

NO CHANGE IN DETERMINATION TO EVACUATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Tokio.—A War Office statement denies that the failure of the Dairen Conference will change the Government's determination to evacuate Siberia as soon as possible. The statement says the Japanese troops, which have been ordered to Siberia, will relieve those at present there, but the conflicting statements in regard to the despatch of the Japanese troops to Siberia make it impossible to understand what has really been decided.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rio de Janeiro.—Portuguese seaplane, which started from Portugal has been irreparably damaged while landing near St. Paul's rocks.

The pilots, however, are safe.

A new company representing the agreement of five biggest British engeneering companies has been launched under the name of the British Power and Transport Finance Company. Its purpose is to secure engineering contracts abroad by combining the experience and the resources. The Directors comprise representatives of the Cammell Lairds, Arrols, Prudential Assurance Company, English Electric Company, North British Locomotive Company and John Browns Limited.

Paris.—The Association of the French Rubber Manufacturers has addressed a protest to the Minister for Commerce against the proposed customs duty of two francs per kilogramme on rubber imported from the countries other than the French Colonies

Brisbane.—Queensland Government announces a scheme for settling fifteen hundred cotton growes in the central Queensland where nearly half million acres of suitable land is available.

Ithaca.—Oxford and Cambridge Lacrosse team defeated the Cornell University by five goals to two.

Barcelona.—Spain finally defeated Britain at lawn tennis by ten matches to two.

Rio de Janeiro.—Portugese airmen are endeavouring to secure a new machine to complete trans-Atlantic flight.

HOSTILITIES IN CHINA.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

EXCITEMENT IN PEKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Peking.—Generals Chantsolin and Wufeifu now say that hostilities are a foregone conclusion. Excitement is increasing in Peking, and there has been a slight run on the Chinese banks.

A mass meeting decided to appoint the people's Committee to secure and preserve the supplies of food. The Chinese are flocking into Tientsin with their valuables.

LATEST BELFAST OUTRAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONSON, April 19.

Three people were killed, and sixteen wounded, in Belfast yesterday. The latter included an officer and a soldier of Norfolk regiment. The whole street was burned. Forty Catholic families, who are now homeless, escaped over the back-yard walls under fire. The district is now being controlled by the military. Eighteen looters were arrested.

CANCER RESEARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 20.

A hundred thousand dollars offered by Lord Atholstan for cancer research goes to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London.

GEN. SEMENOFF LET ON BAIL,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 20.

New York.—Gen Semenoff has been released on bail of 25000 dollars furnished by friends. The police reserves had to be called out to prevent disorders among the hostile East Side crowd outside the prison.

COTTON WAGE DISPUTE.

OPERATIVES AGREE TO REDUCTION

LONDON, April 19.

The basis of the agreement in the dispute between employers and cotton operatives is that the latter agree to a reduction of 3/10 in the pound in their wages.

BENGAL LANDHOLDERS.

ANNULMENT OF PERMANANT SETTLEMENT OPPOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The annual meeting of the Bengal Landholders Association was held this afternoon the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Darbhanga presiding. Mr. B. Chakravarty, in presenting the report, said:—"It is regrettable that our community is apathetic to the baneful effects of certain movements, which are being insidiously carried on in the mofussil by interested parties to undermine the loyalty of tenantry to their Zamindars. A cry has also been raised for the annulment of the Permanent Settlement, which we regard so sacrosanct. So it is absolutely necessary for us to be up and doing in making a bold stand against these mischievous propagandas.

The President, in the course of his speech, said: "Landholders have so far failed to take their proper place in the body politic and lagged bhind owing to inaction and indifference. Now is the time for us to face our duties and work wholeheartedly to inaugurate a better state of things suited to the needs of the times. It is necessary to form a party of our own in the Imperial and Provincial Councils on the lines of similar organisations in the West, to watch our interests and privileges." Referring to the suggestion to break up the Permanent Settlement, he said, it would spell disaster for both the landholders and the tenants, and would create discontent throughout the country. As regards the recent outbreak of agrarian fanaticism in Bihar and Oudh he said if the tenants egged on by political agitation were to take misguided action, it is manifest that a most serious situation would be created, in which not only the best interests of the country but its whole prospects would be involved. It should, however, be our duty to identify ourselves with our tenants to remove legitimate causes of discontent, and to treat them with justice and consideration. He suggested the establishment of arbitration courts, improvement of agricultural and sanitary conditions starting of co-operative bank and co-operative stores.

A JEWISH DISPUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, April 20.

There is a dispute in the Jewish community between Dr. Solomon and Dr. Benjamin, both co-operators, whereupon the City Magistrate issued an order under section 144 against Dr. Solomon and three others, prohibiting them from entering the synagogue for one month, but the District Magistrate has cancelled that order calling it unnecessary.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

ALLIES' DETERMINATION TO PROCEED.

GERMANS DENY "STAB IN THE BACK"

WILL TREATY BE RENOUNCED?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

The decision of the nine Allied Powers, regarding the exclusion of Germany from the discussion of Russian questions, was unanimous. It means that while Germany is excluded from the principal Commission, her representatives will continue to sit on three other Commissions except when Russian problems are being dealt with, but the Allies have agreed that whatever the Germans and the Russians may do, the Conference will proceed.

Mr. Lloyd George, in proposing to despatch a note to the German Delegation, contended it has committed an act of great disloyalty. The Germans, however, deny that they went behind the backs of other Delegates, and assert that they discussed the treaty with the British Delegation officials four times last week.

Mr. Litvinoff, in an interview, declared the Treaty had been published in its entirety and is unaccompanied by a military Convention.

The French contend that the agreement involves the German renunciation of her credit and assets in favour of Russia, and is stated the Reparations Commission will probably declare this part of the Treaty null and void.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

POLAND'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Genoa.—A rumour is current among the Baltic Delegations to the effect that the Russo-German treaty contains confidential clauses virtually constituting a new treaty and having an exclusive reference to the conditions under which Germany and Russia would lend each other military aid. It is stated that Poland is drawing up a note protesting against the treaty, and declaring that it will not alter the Polish policy which is based on the French alliance and agreements with the Baltic States.

GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST EXCLUSION,

READY TO SUBMIT TREATY TO CONFERENCE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Genoa.—German circles to-day informed a Reuter's special correspondent that Germany's reply to the Allied note will be delivered to-day. It declares that the German Delegation is ready to submit the treaty to the Conference, and protests against the German exclusion from the discussion on Russian affairs, and points out that this is a matter for the decision of the whole Conference, not the Allies only.

NO CAUSE FOR REGRET.

M. BARTHOU'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Genoa.— M. Barthou has a message to the British Press in which he says he, by no means, regrets the recent developments, but, on the contrary, is of opinion that the solidarity of the Allies, the Little Entente and Poland has thereby been demonstrated, and that this Continental framework, henceforth, constitutes the best guarantee of future work and the success of the Genoa Conference.

ALLIED COUNTER-THRUST,

ENGLISH PRESS CRITICISM,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

London.—Several of the morning newspapers are inclined to consider the Allied counter-thrust too mild. The "Times" complains of the absence of measures as regards the Russians, but the independent Liberal organs, on reflection, find little fault with the Treaty as a recognition of the facts, though they criticise the Russo-German procedure in the matter.

LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT

ASSURANCE OF ANGLO-FRENCH CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Genoa.—In consequence of the German assertions that they had previously discussed the Treaty with the British officials, Mr. Lloyd George has issued a statement to the French Press emphasising British loyalty to the French stipulations concerning the scope of the Conference. The Premier declares Britain and France will continue to co-operate, and affirms that Britain is opposed to all ascendancies in Europe, believing that peace will be of great and common interest.

WILL TREATY BE RENOUNCED?

INTERVIEW BETWEEN LLOYD GEORGE AND WIRTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Paris.—A semi-official statement anticipates the speedy closing of the whole Genoa incident in consequence of a meeting between Mr. Lloyd George and Dr. Wirth at which the Premier is understood to have intimated that the interdiction of Germany will only be removed if the offending Treaty is torn up.

Dr. Wirth seemed to be amenable to this alternative to which France is also agreeable.

A French correspondent at Genoa states the Germans are now seeking formula, for renouncing the treaty, although, Herr Rathenau is somewhat hostile.

A VOTE OF CONSURE ON M. POINCARE

A prompt repercussion of the affair is a letter from Deputy Tardier to M. Poincare announcing that he intends to lodge an interpellation when the Chamber reassembles which will amount to a vote of censure on M. Poincare, unless France withdraws from Conference in conformity with M. Poincare's promise to the Chamber, on April 1st, that the French Government would resume its liberty of action if the Peace treaties were brought up at Genoa.

TREATY IN "SELF-DEFENCE."

RATHENAU'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

The German delegate, Herr Rathenau, declares Germany signed the treaty with Russia in self-defence after learning that five Powers were about to conclude an agreement with Russia on the basis of the London experts' memorandum.

FRENCH REQUEST TO ALLIES

M. POINCARE'S INSTRUCTIONS TO M. BARTHOU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 19.

Paris.—M. Poincare has requested the Allied governments to support the French in bringing the Russo-German Treaty before the Conference of Ambassadors to consider ony general infringements of the Treaty of Versailles. He has also instructed M. Barthou to cease to co-operate regarding Russian affairs if the Russians insist on inserting, in the agreement with the Allies, clauses similar to those included in the treaty with Germany, which are considered to violate the Cannes conditions.

It is reported from Genoa that M. Rathenau, on being questiontd by Mr. Lloyd George regarding his assertion that British delegation officials were informed beforehand regarding the Russo-German treaty explained that he said something rather vague to one British expert but acknowledged that he did-not officially ask him to communicate the statement to the British Government. Mr. Lloyd George was consequently to-tally unaware of German action.

OPIUM COMMISSION.

ITS RECOMMENDATIONS TO LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 19.

Geneva.—The Opium Commission has decided to ask the Council of the League of Nations to urge all the members to adhere to the Hague Convention. The Indian delegate emphasised the importance of obtaining unreserved adherence of Persia and Turkey as the two principal opium producing countries.

CURRENCY SUB-COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 20.

Genoa.—The Currency Sub-commission presided over by Sir R. Horne has recided to recommend to convening congress that the Central banks under the aegis of the Bank of England devise measures to standardize the rates of exchange and deal with other currency problems. Another Sub-commission resolves to recommend a complete freedom of exchanges.

NEXT CONGRESS.

TO MEET AT GAYA.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, met at the residence of Mr. Sudhir Ray, Barrister, at 3 p.m. Besides Messrs. Patel, Rajendraprasad, Rajagopalachariar, Jamnalal Bajaj, and Hardayal Nag, who are members of the Working Committee, Messrs. Sriniwas Iyengar, T. Prakasham, Jawahirlal Nehru and J. M. Sen Gupta took part in the question of venue for the Congress. There were invitations from several provinces, but a keen competition was between Andhra and Bihar. After hearing Mr. T. Prakasham on behalf of Andhra and the claims of Bihar, the Committee decided to accept the invitation of Bihar and to hold the next annual session at Gaya.

The question of the Khaddar scheme was under consideration when the meeting adjourned at 8 p.m.

The Working Committee will meet again to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. and a whole day's sitting is expected.

DETAILS OF M. MOHANI'S ARREST

MESSAGE DELAYED BY TELEGRAPH AUTHORITIES.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 20.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Cawnpore informs that messages regarding the arrest of Moulana Hasrat Mohani and details about it were detained by the telegraph authorities. The subsequent message of the correspondent regarding Moslem League and Khilafat meetings at which Moulana Mohani's arrest were discussed were, howtver, received by the Associated Press.

From the details of Moulana Mohani's arrest supplied to "Hamdam" by its correspondent, it would appear, that the Cawnpore City Kotwal arrived in a motor car at the Khilafat Stores and showed Moulana Mohani the warrant of the Bombay Government and asked him to take his seat in the car. Moulana Mohani refused to move and he was bodily taken to the car and the same process had to be undergone at the railway station in making him leave the car and enter the train. In a message to Moulana Abdul Bari, Moulana Mohani is reported to have stated that Mr. Gandhi's teachings had made it easier for Government to fill its jails with national workers. He states that it was not advisable to submit calmly to Government's policy of repression.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI'S MESSAGE.

"MAKE INDIA FOR INDIANS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, April 16.

In the course of a statement issued by him, Maulana Azad Sobhani referring to Maulana Hasrat Mohani's arrest says:—The message which dear Moulana gave to his country on being arrested is worth being taken deeply to heart by every son and daughter of India. The message is embodied in th's one sentence only: "Make India for Indians." On Mahatamaji's arrest India demonstrated patience and that was the most suitable way of expression of respect and attachment. The Maulana himself expressed his gratification at the patience and peace which the Cawnpore public showed on the arrest of this dear personality.

MR. PATEL ON CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CHHINDWARA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHHINDVARA, April 20.

Mr. V. J. Patel arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning. In the evening a public meeting was held, attended by more than seven thousand men and women in the Gandhi Chowk, Seth Jamnalalji presiding. Mr. Patel and Mrs. Naidu addressed the meeting, emphasising on the significance of the Gandhi Day, the Mahatma's message, Khadi and the constructive programme of Bardoli. Mr. Patel protested against the tendency appearing in some quarters to make alterations in the Congress programme and to deviate from the path chalked out by the Mahatma so soon after his conviction. He said that that would be the greatest ungratefulness to those twenty-five thousands who were suffering on account of that programme. Those sufferers were the only right persons to ask for any changes. The Mahatma, said Mr. Patel, would not have gone to jail if the people had honestly and completely followed his injunctions. They were responsible for the incarceration of the greatest man in the world to-day. They had a right to change the programme, only after having fully tried and found it wanting.

Mrs. Naidu spoke in Hindi and English and her speech held the audience spellbound.

Sethji as President of the District Congress and Khilafat Committees, thanked the speakers and the meeting terminated. After this Mrs. Naidu addressed a ladies' meeting separately.

Mr. Patel and Sethji left this morning for Calcutta and Mrs. Naidu for Nagpur, where she has to perform some public functions.

LONDON LETTER.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

SELF-CONGRATULATIONS IN LONDON.

INDIAN DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD'S AMAZING SPEECH.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, March 30.

Lord Curzon has returned from Paris, whither he went without much credit, covered in laurels. The laurels are not real. They are invented for him by the Press—even the Northcliffe organs joining in—which is engaged in one of its periodical games of make-believe—such as it performed over the recent recognition of Egyptian "independence." The world is asked to believe that the problem of the revision of the Sevres Treaty has been settled to the entire satisfaction of the Islamic world by generous concessions to Turkey. Unfortunately nothing at all is settled as yet. It is all in the air. The three Powers, whose representatives met in Paris, came to an agreement among themselves as to what should satisfy other people, whose views and sentiments they are not capable of properly appreciating, and they have issued a verbose and pompous statement—a mixture of Poincare and Curzon—containing propositions which they are pleased to describe as an "equitable solution" of the Near Eastern problem. This, however, as yet has not been approved by Constantinople or Angora. The former, no doubt, would be prepared to accept anything that the Entente thought fit to propose—as it has done before—but it dare not move independently, and in its reply to the telegram from Paris, proposing an armistice has frankly stated that the matter is not one in which it has alone jurisdiction, meaning that the decision as to an armistice rests with the Government at Angora. The latter has referred the matter to the High Command of the Army.

A Triumph For Angora.

Before this letter reaches India, the question of acceptance or refusal of the Armistice and the terms offered to the Turks will, doubtless, have been settled. The detailed terms, also, have been, I suppose, cabled to India. You will have seen how far they fall short of the demands of Mahomedan India, though they do represent a complete reversal of policy on the part of the British Government and the "scrapping" of the ill-fated Treaty of Sevres. For the Angora Government the decisions constitute a notable victory. Having invited the Greeks to invade and take possession of Asia Minor and afforded them all possible assistance in an ill-fated campaign, the representative of Great Britain now sets his signature to the joint document of the three Powers in which they express their desire "above all, in the solution which they propose, not to be suspected of partiality for the one side or the other, but with firm hands to hold the scales even between the two." In other words, the Greeks having been got into a mess, under the patronage of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, must be extricated as gracefully as possible, both in view of their own perilous position and the need for restoring the confidence of the Islamic world in the *bona fides* of the Christian European Powers. "The retirement of the Greek troops will be effected with honour", by the establishment of an armistice and the carrying out of the evacuation under the auspices of an Anglo-French military commission, whose real business it will be to see that the Greek soldiers go out peacefully and respectably without leaving a trail of blood and atrocity behind them.

Concessions To Greece.

The recognition of Turkish supremacy, however, in this part of the Turkish "homelands", is complete. Turkish sovereignty, in the words of the communique of the three Foreign Ministers, will exist unimpaired from the Mediterranean to the Straits and the Black Sea and from the borders of Trans-Caucasia, Persia and Mesopotamia to the shores of the Aegean.

It is only when we turn to the European quarter of former Turkish possessions that the three Powers proceed to the business of division, restriction, separation, demilitarising control and all the rest of the paraphernalia for asserting the superiority of their own interests. Here there is not the awkward and incontrovertible fact of the existence of an unconquered and unconquerable Turkish army to deal with. It is out of the reach of Mustapha Kemal and the Angora Government, and it becomes easy, therefore, to look after our own interests and be easily generous to the Greeks. The Gallipoli Peninsula, therefore, will remain in the occupation of an Allied force, the Asiatic shore will be demilitarised, the navigation of the Straits will be under the control of an international commission (with a Turkish President). This is necessary in order that "Europe shall never again be exposed to the perils and sacrifices imposed upon her in 1914 and the succeeding years by the closure of the Dardanelles." And Great Britain, as mistress of the Mediterranean Sea, will be able to close them, as well as the Suez Canal, when it suits her purpose.

Most ironical are the reasons set forth for permitting the Greeks to remain in Eastern Thrace, the proposed new frontier

(Continued on next page.)

MR. S. E. STOKES.

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY.

(BY C. F ANDREWS.)

The following is the second of a series of articles which form the preface to the book by Mr S. E. Stokes called "To Awaking India" which is being published by Ganesh and Co., Madras. The first instalment appeared in our issue of yesterday. All rights of republication are reserved.

As the years went by, Mr. Stokes determined to found a brotherhood. The name he had chosen for it was "The Brotherhood of the Imitation."

The little book of devotions, written in the Middle Ages by St. Thomas a Kempis, had been always with Mr. Stokes a treasured companion, carried with him on his journeys wrapped up with his Greek New Testament. There is one chapter called "The Highway of the Holy Cross" that was most precious of all.

It was from this book, whose Latin title is 'De Imitatione Christi' that Mr. Stokes had taken the title for his new Brotherhood. He would live as St. Francis had lived,—a "little brother of the poor." He wished to imitate literally the precepts of Christ,—to go about healing the lepers, ministering to the little children whom Christ loved, nursing the sick, comforting the dying,—all the while living a life of complete poverty among the poor.

The Order of the Brotherhood of the Imitation was established. The Rev. F. J. Western, who is now the Head of the Cambridge University Mission in Delhi, joined him, intending to devote his own time chiefly to the teaching of the young. The Bishop of Lahore, Dr. Lefroy, at a solemn service in the Cathedral, ordained them to this work of service in Christ's name.

Then gradually, there came a change in Mr. Stokes' own ideal, which I must now try to describe.

Leading the life that I have pictured above, it will be evident that Mr. Stokes was bent upon reality. He could not bear for a moment anything which was unreal. He wished to represent Christ truly. There were two things that troubled him more and more and at last brought about the change in his whole manner of life that I have referred to.

First of all, while he lived his life of poverty among the Indian villagers, whom he longed to serve as a brother and an equal, he found a fundamental misunderstanding prevalent about his whole position. More and more, as the villagers saw his celibate and ascetic life, they began to look upon him with a superstitious awe, as a kind of holy man who was rapidly accumulating unheard of stores of merit for himself by his severe penances and austerities. They regarded him as bent upon obtaining salvation for himself by these deeds of penance and devotion.

"What you are engaged in," they would say to him, "is obtaining for your great merit. We, poor people, who are married and have family cares are entangled in worldly things. We cannot possibly obtain religious merit in the same way as you can. What a lucky man you are to be free from family ties, leading the life of a celibate! For us, who are married and have children of our own, salvation is hard."

This common talk among the villagers, especially in the Hills, where people are very ignorant and backward, and superstitious, used to trouble Mr. Stokes beyond measure. He would argue with them and would say,—'Main papi admi hun" (I am a sinful man!) But this would only make them all the more certain of his sanctity. They would cry out, with greater reverence than ever,—"How humble is the saint!"—He used to complain to me sometimes, in a despairing way, which had a touch of the humourous element in it, "I almost feel inclined to do something to shock them in order to stop all this."

"WHITE RACE" SUPREMACY.

But there was another thing that went far deeper and affected both of our minds very directly at this time. It was impossible to look out with love upon the Indian-Christian Church, and not to feel how denationalised it had become. The fault was due, in the main, to the dominance of the European element.

The arrogance of the 'white race,' and the bid for a 'white race supremacy' in every continent of the world, stirred, in both of our minds the deepest anxieties and fears. I had not yet been out to the British colonies, but we had both felt this racial arrogance acutely in India itself and it made us from the first sympathisers with the Indian national movement. I had written many indignant articles upon the subject, at a white heat, and Mr. Stokes warmly approved of them.

Then an article which I wrote raised a storm. I went to the full length and frankly advocated intermarriage between the races, as one of the effective ways of breaking down the growing world racial evil. I attacked the Europeans themselves, who condemned 'caste' in India and at the same time regarded interracial marriages as sinful. It was very easy to go back to the beginnings of "caste," and to show how 'caste' had arisen out of the same set of circumstances which had produced this 'white race' religion of modern times with its taboo against intermarriage. The Aryan race had religiously refused to intermarry with the darker races in times gone by, just as the modern Anglo-Saxon race was religiously doing in our own times. It was, therefore, utterly illogical and inconsistent to attack 'caste' on the one hand, and to defend this modern 'white race' religion on the other. Either both must be defended or else both must be challenged and refuted.

Mr. Stokes had long felt that the very basis of the Christian faith in India had been undermined by racialism which was rampant even within the Christian Church itself. He had determined to give his life for the true Christian faith,—that universal faith, which was expressed in the great words of St. Paul:—"In Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, but all are one in Christ Jesus." He was determined, it need be, to sacrifice life itself for that principle.

Then slowly the idea formed itself in his mind that he could accomplish both the ends he desired and make his own Christian faith perfectly plain by marrying within the Indian race itself and giving up the celibate life altogether.

The former of his two difficulties would be removed, because he could no longer receive a kind of superstitious reverence,—a reverence which really obscured the sacrifice of self demanded by the Christian faith. He would no longer be regarded as one who was accumulating to himself, by a life of celibacy, a huge store of merit in order to win salvation.

The second of the two difficulties would also be removed, because, by intermarriage, he could show, in the most direct way, that there is no 'race" or ,caste' within the Christian Church, if the Church were only true to its Founder, Jesus Christ.

He put the whole case out before me in all its logical consistency night after night, as we sat out in the midst of great mountains. Temporary questions seemed of little value there in comparison with the eternal verities. He could see quite well, how this change to a married life could appear to many, if not most, of his friends, a surrender of a great ideal. It would be blamed as denoting in his own character a fickleness of purpose. He faced all this, and as he laid bare his intimate spirit before me and expressed at last his determination to marry and to give up the celibate life, my own mind consented and my conscience acquiesced in the change, even though it meant a breaking of solemn promises which were only freshly given. It seemed to me, that the greatest courage of all in life is to confess boldly 'I made a mistake.'

It will be easily understood how, from my own standpoint, the logic of it all gripped me and I could not but consent to it when he put before me his final determination to marry an Indian-Christian and to settle down to lead the life of an Indian householder.

MARRIAGE.

At first, in his direct and downright way, Mr. Stokes was at once ready to go forward at an almost headlong speed. The idea had so got hold of him as a principle, that the person whom he married seemed to him of secondary importance. It was at this point that I urged him as a friend and elder brother not to be too precipitate.

In the end, all went well. The marriage that he made at last has been a uniquely happy one. A family of sons has been given to him of whom any father and mother might be proud.

The bride whom he chose at last, and who accepted him as her husband, was a Rajputani whose family was greatly respected in all the Hill District round. While brought up in every way as a devout Indian-Christian lady she had maintained unbroken, as far as possible, her own touch with her kinsmen and relations. In her dress and manner of life, she had remained exactly the same as her own Hindu ancestors. Even to-day, after her long stay in America and her education in that foreign country, she has not changed in the slightest degree her manners and customs.

It is a further interesting point to notice that the grandfather of Mr. Stokes's chosen bride was of Chinese origin. He had come over from China for tea-planting in the Kotgarh Hills and had married, as a Christian, a Rajputani lady, the grandmother of Mrs. Stokes, who had become a Christian also. Thus, in the veins of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes's children at Kotgarh there runs the blood of three races of the world,—the Indian, the Anglo-Saxon and the Chinese.

Perhaps the greatest shock of all caused by Mr. Stokes's marriage was among his dearest European friends. His Indian-Christian friends,—Principal Rudra, Prof. Khub Ram, and others,—understood him. But it was difficult for those who were European missionaries, at first to do this. I do not think that the question of racial intermarriage weighed with them. But some of the truest and best friends he had regarded him as having broken a pledge solemnly taken and above all as having gone back on his old position as the founder of the 'Brotherhood of the Imitation' which had been intended to be a Brotherhood of celibates. By far the greatest pain of all was given to the saintly Bishop of Lahore, Dr. Lefroy, who loved Mr. Stokes as his own son. It was this Bishop, as I have related, who had with his own hands, in all solemnity, admitted him along with Mr. Western to the Brotherhood of the Imitation.

I have reason to believe that before his death the good Bishop was reconciled to the change in Mr. Stokes but the blow to him at the time was very great indeed. For years, it was like a cloud over his life.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

I must go back now in my story and relate an event of great importance in the life of Mr. Stokes which took place in the Kotgarh Hills before the time of his marriage and made his heart one with the Hill people in a remarkable manner.

One of the Hill lads, who had come under Mr. Stokes's personal influence, had become a Christian down in the Plains at Ambala. The villagers supposed at the time that Mr. Stokes in this matter had deceived them. They were entirely wrong in this idea and he tried his utmost to disabuse their minds of this idea. In order to do so more completely, he determined to bring the boy back to Kotgarh and to place him among his own people. But the villagers could not understand, and their minds had been worked up into a state of wild excitement. Mr. Stokes had telegraphed to us, that he was on his way back to Kotgarh. The villagers took action very suddenly and we did not hear in time about it. They set out to waylay Mr. Stokes and to maltreat him.

Just as he came to the bend of the road down to Kotgarh, not far from Mrs. Bates's house where we were staying the villagers met him and attacked him. His life was saved by Mr. Rudra's son, Shudhir, and his fellow Christian student, named Dina Nath. Mr. Stokes was stricken down to the ground with a great rock, which had been hurled down from above with terrible force. The two students kept the crowd back for a few moments and thus saved his life. When Mr. Rudra and I hurried up, hearing the cries (we were both of us writing at the time in the house) we found Mr. Stokes lying apparently lifeless on the ground, the blood streaming from his forehead and his face white as ashes. The crowd dispersed. We at first thought that he was dead.

For some days his life was in great danger. In his delirium, his thoughts were all concerning the boy whom he had brought back from Ambala.

When his senses returned and he understood what had occurred, his one supreme determination was to save the villagers who had done the deed from the hands of the police. He knew well, from his village experiences, what the punitive police could do by tyrannising over the people. As the day of the trial of the prisoners drew near, no power on earth could stop him from going in a rickshaw into Simla in order to plead with all his heart for those who had tried to murder him. In the end, he won the victory of love and forgiveness. The punitive police were not sent out after all. The villagers were pardoned.

It was this event, which more than anything else hitherto bound up the life of Mr. Stokes with the Hill people of the Kotgarh Hills But, as I have already related this link of renewed love and friendship was afterwards cemented by a stronger tie—the tie of marriage. For it was not long after this that he married into a family of these very same Hill people.

MRS. STOKES.

It will be easily understood that Mr. Stoke's mother in America, whose heart was devoted night and day after her husband's death to her son in India, was eagerly longing to see her daughter-in-law and to welcome her into her home. So it was arranged that her son should bring his wife to America. There, in Philadelphia, two of the happiest years of his life were spent with his mother and his young wife. Afterwards he brought his mother along with his wife back with him on a short visit to India.

Mr. Stokes's wife, as I have said, remained throughout the same Rajputani lady of the Hills that she had ever been. Indeed she went back to them with an infinite relief on her return. For her greatest happiness is in her own home among the mountains. She is living there alone at the present time while her husband is in prison. From there she has written to me a letter from which I may quote the following words,—

"I know it well," she writes, "that when my husband is in jail with many other sons of India suffering for the sake of righteousness he is sure to be happy. I am quite confident that Almighty God will hear the cry of the oppressed and deliver His judgment."

Before the hour of trial came Mr. Stokes spent quietly and peacefully a fortnight of great happiness with his wife, making final preparations. For he anticipated arrest. His wife has now the memory of these days to draw upon for strength and comfort. As her letter clearly shows, her trust and confidence is in God.

(To be continued.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

giving them Baba Eske, Kirk Kilesse, and most important of all, Adrianople. We are asked to recognise the "incontestable fact" that the Greek forces are in "effective occupation" and "the Greek Government is engaged in administering that area" as making it impossible for the three Ministers to require the complete evacuation of Eastern Thrace by the Greeks, as well as Anatolia,—though in effect the circumstances are quite similar. In both cases the Greeks are there by invitation of, and under the protection of the three Powers. The differentiation between the two is forced by the existence in Anatolia of the Turkish Army and the absence in Thrace of any effective military opposition. What a lesson for those who have to contend against Europe, when her Ministers are engaged upon the task of providing an equitable solution of other people's affairs!

The promised evacuation of Constantinople and the abandonment of the proposals by which Turkey was to be in financial vassalage to the European Powers are mitigated by the proposed continuance of the financial control "necessary to ensure the payment of Turkish pre-war debts and the war indemnity", and continued interference with Turkish fiscal arrangements and the independence of her judiciary. It is not surprising to learn, from the "Daily Herald" correspondent, that the emissary of the Angora Government, has left Paris very much dissatisfied, or that the French Press is, on the whole, gravely perturbed that M. Poincare has given away so much to Lord Curzon, leaving Great Britain as usual in a position of domination as compared with her two Allies.

Premature Congratulations.

In this country the Press, as I began by indicating, has indulged in a chorus of congratulation on the score of what it professes to regard as a complete satisfaction of Indian Mahomedan demands (few of them know what the demands are) and the prospect, as they suppose, of a Mahomedan rally to the side of the British Government to the discomfiture of the Non-Cooperation movement, in accordance with the ideas produced from the profundity of Lord Northcliffe's observations and studies of Indian opinion!

Colonel Aubrey Herbert's Warning.

There was a debate in the House of Commons on the Consolidated Fund Bill, an occasion which is utilised by members to raise any sort of topic which may be on the *tapis*. Lieut.-Col. Aubrey Herbert, one of the small band of Tory members who hold sound and unprejudiced views on Eastern questions, took the opportunity to warn the House that the terms offered in Paris to the Turks and Greece would not satisfy anybody in that part of the world. They must have real guarantees and not paper ones and they could get them, said Colonel Herbert, if they had men who knew this question and dealt with it honestly and with an open mind. He proceeded to refer to Sir Basil Zaharoff's influence over the Prime Minister and urged that if the advice of proper experts were taken, it would be very different to that given by Sir Basil Zaharoff. Colonel Herbert has more than once endeavoured in the House to have some light thrown on the mystery of Sir Basil Zaharoff's influence over the Prime Minister, but Mr. Austen Chamberlain, with the assistance of the Speaker, has succeeded in foiling him. But what is the secret of the immense Power, which this Greek millionaire, of doubtful origin manages to exercise in the councils of British statesmen, and especially with Mr. Lloyd George? So many dark rumours are in existence in regard to his intrigues and machinations, that one would have supposed the Prime Minister would have been only too glad to have an opportunity to dispose of them. But the mystery of Zaharoff remains unrevealed, and like the reports regarding a relative by marriage of Mr. Lloyd George, who is alleged to have secured a bagful of concessions from the Greek Government for the exploitation of Asia Minor long before the first Greek soldier set foot in Smyrna, it remains a perennial topic of scandalous insinuation. That, of course, is in keeping with the British *penchent* for hushing up things, sometimes even when explanation and knowledge would serve to dispose of scandal. They have a different way of doing things in France. A French Minister, or President of the Chamber, who tried to put a stopper on a deputy's inquisitions into scandalous rumours associated with a member of the Government would meet with very short shrift.

Colonel Wedgwood's Amazing Speech.

Colonel Wedgwood was another member who intervened in the debate on Monday with a warning to the Government. It was not a happy speech. Colonel Wedgwood, as we all know by this time, is an enthusiastic Montaguite and persists in the delusion that India can be pacified into accepting "transitional stages" of self-government by a gesture of conciliation, in the shape of the release of political prisoners. But, at least, he had the good sense to warn the House that the decisions made in Paris were not going to appease Moslem sentiment in India. They came two years too late. The Moslems of India, he continued, were committed to something far more tremendous than the settlement of the Turkish question. They were out for *Swaraj* and to get rid of the British in India and English control in Asia.

The remainder of Colonel Wedgwood's speech can only be described as most unfortunate, especially if it is to be taken as representing the views of the Parliamentary Labour Party, of which he is Vice-Chairman, as well as his own personal attitude. It was an amplification of the position defined in the Resolution recently passed by the National Joint Council of Labour organisations, which we can now more definitely recognise as Colonel Wedgwood's own handiwork (what, by the way, has become of Mr. Ben Spoor, who was supposed to be Labour's spokesman in Parliament on India?) It reaffirmed Wedgwood's belief in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, on which, he said, there must be no going back. Montagu, he declared, was the man best fitted to hold the position of Secretary of State for India. And it was an enormous pity that the very day on which the Secretary of State, who loved India, resigned was marked by the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi by Lord Reading's Government. Pity, indeed! But, who insisted upon the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi? Colonel Wedgwood's lament of the coincidence of the two events becomes ludicrous in face of the fact that Mr. Montagu, himself, was for months past pressing for the arrest!

A Travesty of Facts.

Colonel Wedgwood proceeded to pay a tribute to Lord Reading's Government, which he described as "playing a very difficult game with extreme skill. "Month after month", he said they had been urged by irresponsibles in this country to deal with the Non-Cooperators by force and put them in prison. Lord Reading and his advisers had tried a better way." From a man with Colonel Wedgwood's knowledge of events in India, this is really amazing. Does he pretend, like the "Times", to be ignorant of the fact that the policy he describes is not the very policy that Lord Reading has pursued; that repression by force and imprisonment has been in full swing in India for the past six months or more; that nearly all the leaders of Non-Cooperation and thousands of the rank and file are languishing in jail, whence come the most terrible reports of floggings and other forms of ill-treatment; that the arrest and sentence of Mahatma Gandhi is merely the final seal on the campaign of force which Lord Reading launched against the Indian people six months ago?

"The Next Step."

But that does not end Colonel Wedgwood's ignorance, or assumed ignorance, of what has been going on in India. "The *next* step", he proceeded to declare, "would be the muzzling of the native press and the proscription of meetings. Then would follow secret organisations and assassinations. We should go through more than the Irish terror—and in the end there would be the same contemptible surrender to force of what the Government had refused to surrender to justice." Let us hope the surrender will come all right—indeed we know it will—if not to force, but why does he say the "next step"? Has he heard nothing of the process of muzzling the Press that has been going on? Has he never heard of the suppression of the "Independent" and other journals, and their forced retreat to surreptitious production in manuscript form? Is he ignorant of the wholesale proscription of meetings in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bengal, and the imprisonment of and assaults on the patriotic Indians who have dared to defy these attempts to suppress the sacred rights of free speech and association? Does he not know why Lajpat Rai and scores of others have gone to jail?

Let us hope that this astonishing speech was not delivered from mere inanity, but that the gallant Colonel had some praiseworthy ulterior motive in pretending to so much ignorance. The speech, of course, concluded with the repetition of Wedgwood's one panacea for India's woes. He appealed to Earl Winterton to get something done in India that would not be mere repression. He specially advocated "the setting of a time-limit for the next stage of the reform scheme and the holding of fresh elections, *which might lead many to abandon Non-Cooperation and act as a constitutional agitation.*" The italics are mine and I do not feel equal to any further comment.

Earl Winterton's Debut.

Earl Winterton made his first speech in his new capacity as Under-Secretary, in reply. It was not an inspiring effort and displayed no remarkable originality or ability, proceeding exactly on the lines that one would expect from an Under-Secretary with instructions to "carry on." He began with an assurance, which may be taken for what it is worth, that the appointment of Viscount Peel did not involve any change of policy by the Government. The new Secretary of State would carry out in the spirit and the letter the policy laid down in 1919, (and amplified, he might have added, in the recent speech of the Prime Minister). He then proceeded to administer the expected snub to Colonel Wedgwood. The latter's suggestion really was, he said, that they should "buy off" opposition and in the circumstances he could not conceive of a less useful suggestion. The Government of India, he declared, were obliged, like every Government in the past, in the exercise of their ordinary duties to carry out the arrest of certain people and they were anxious to have as little of what Colonel Wedgwood called repression as possible. We are to suppose, therefore, that what is going on in India at present is quite a normal state of affairs, which every Government has to expect in the ordinary exercise of its duties.

Lord H. Bentinck's Snub to Winterton.

Earl Winterton proceeded to administer a rebuke to Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, which, in view of the latter's unwillingness to allow himself to be snubbed by this precocious new Minister, was not quite so effective as he may have hoped. Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck is a broad-minded Tory, with a very strong regard for freedom of speech and the rights of nations, which used to be more common among his kind than it is to-day. He had the temerity, earlier in the debate, to suggest to the Government that the only way to the solution of the Indian troubles was to realise that there was a close connection between economic prosperity and political sentiment. There were in India all the elements that made for discontent and very few that made for content. The reform scheme had led to a very great growth of bureaucracy, as Lord Sydenham had testified. The political situation in India would be very much easier if the Government of India would make a gesture of reconciliation and would send out a Commission to inquire into the overhauling of the Reform Scheme.

Earl Winterton felt himself called upon to administer a rebuke to this Tory preacher of heresy quite in the Curzonian manner. He regretted that Lord Henry, speaking with all the authority that appertained to a member of that House—in the eyes of Indians at any rate (laughter)—should have said that there was in India all the elements of a discontented people. "It was mischievous that any Englishman with the advantages of education and general knowledge that the noble Lord possessed should decry the work of thousands of his fellow-countrymen and should so signally fail to realise that the work of the British Civil Servant and soldier in India was a monument not only of unselfishness and efficiency and zeal—"

The effect of this elongated piece of verbal magnificence was destroyed and its finale lost to fame by Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck's interposition of the question: "Have you got anything to reply to what I have said?" which brought Lord Winterton to a sudden stop, since he really had nothing to say. However, an Under-Secretary who starts his career, with such a highly-coloured and elaborate variation of the stereo-typed tribute to the Indian Civil Service—originally invented by themselves—may find himself in a position to do with impunity many things which would not be suffered from one who failed to perform this solemn *Poojah*, which is so necessary a preliminary to the sufferance of Indian officialdom.

DELHI PIECE GOODS MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April, 19.

The situation in Delhi piecegoods market is not so encouraging as it was six weeks ago.

CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 19.

A Trichinopoli message received to-day says Mr. T. V. Balakrishna Sastri, Secretary District Congress Committee and Pandit Bajpai of Patna, a Hindi Pracharak, were both arrested under Section 112 Cr. P. C. on the 14th while conducting a "Bhajana" procession with Mahatma Gandhi's portrait.

The Burmese Easter the Tamil and the Jewish holidays which coincided this year passed off quietly at Rangoon. The Police Commissioner's order against bonfires checked some intended burnings of foreign cloth.

The Rangoon Rice market reopened after the Easter holidays. No demand is reported from India. Specials are quoted at Rs. 468 April, Rs. 470 May small miks Rs. 505 paddy 196 to 198.

SIR MICHAEL AS STATIST!

"INDIA—MOST LIGHTLY TAXED COUNTRY IN WORLD,"

ADVOCATES RETRENCHMENT IN CIVIL EXPENDITURE,

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON. April 19.

In a letter to the "Daily Telegraph," dealing with the Legislative Assembly's refusal to vote taxes, Sir Michael O Dwyer declares that India is probably the most lightly taxed country in the world, for taxation in 1920 was only ninety-pence per head, compared with over two sterling in Mesopotamia, and twenty-two sterling in Britain.

Sir Michael continues: India, with a public debt of only 338 million sterling, equal to thirty-one shillings per head, compared with two hundred sterling per head in Britain, two-thirds of which is invested in productive works, is in a sounder financial position, given political security, than any great country. The military expenditure is only twenty-six per cent. of the general revenue, if the revenues assigned to the provinces are included, or a half-crown per head, as compared with seventy-five shillings per head in Britain, which meets the cost of naval defence of India.

SCOPE FOR RETRENCHMENT.

There is much scope for retrenchment in civil expenditure, and allowances of the Legislative Assembly might be reduced. There is no justification for seven members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, each receiving over five thousand sterling annually, now that most of the work of the Government of India has been transferred to local Governments. Provincial Governments, under the Reforms, are the strongest example of gross extravagance. The real remedy for the present financial malaise is an equitable system of taxation which will place the burden on the shoulders of privileged classes instead of on the poor.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE RESULT.

The following is the result of the City and Suburban:—

Paragon	1
Monarch	2
Granely	3

LATER.

The City and Suburban bettings 5 to 1 against Paragon, 100 to 14 against Monarch, 5 to 2 against Granely.

THE RACE.

Ten ran. Paragon made all the running, and won comfortably by three-quarters of a length. The same distance between the second and the third.

Crubenmore was dridden by Fox.

Tremola and Jilted did not run.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

The following are the results of the football matches played to-day:—

THE LEAGUE: (FIRST DIVISION).

The League Frst Division:—

Arsenal two, West Bromwich Albion two;

Huddersfield one, Everton two;

Birmingham three, Manchester City one.

(SECOND DIVISION.)

Bradford nil, Crystal Palace nil;

Coventry City one, Bristol City one.

Third Division Northern Section:—

Durham City nil, Hartlepools United one;

Tranmere Rovers nil, Southport one;

Nalsall four, Rochdale nil.

The Third Division Southern Section:—

Aberdare nil, Southampton one;

Brentford two, Reading nil;

Bristol Rovers one, Watford one;

Northampton three, Norwich City nil.

LONDON, April 19.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the Scottish League to-day:—

Third Lanark 2, Aberdeen 0.

Morton 1, Hamilton 0.

Dumbarton 3, Motherwell 2.

TILAK NATIONAL SCHOOL AT NAGPUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 20.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu laid the foundation stone of the local Tilak National School last evening, and in doing so in her speech she showed the necessity and importance of such schools and appealed to the people to send their sons to national schools, not with a view to pass mere examinations and to learn *charkhas*, but to build national character and culture. Concluding her speech, she desired that such schools should represent the statesmanship of the great man whose name it bore and that of saint Gandhi, his successor.

HARTAL IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 18.

The Jallanwalla Bag Day, which was not observed on the 13th April this year in the Punjab, is being observed to-day. There is a complete *hartal* in Lahore city and all shops are closed. Amritsa also reports complete *hartal*.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Is not merely a boon, it is a necessity to those who suffer from indigestion, loss of appetite, pains or fulness after meals, flatulence, acidity, headaches, biliousness or constipation! Its beneficial effects upon the principal organs of digestion—the stomach, liver and bowels—is most remarkable. The Syrup tones and strengthens them, and entirely banishes digestive disorders. Countless thousands of people owe their present good health and spirits to this well-proved remedy of fifty years' repute! Test it for yourself to-day.

THE HERBAL TONIC

Mr. C. J. Brown, the well-known taxidermist, of 42, Sherlock Street, Port Elizabeth, speaking of his indigestion said:—"The worst symptoms were loss of appetite, intense pains at the pit of the stomach, sleeplessness, a feeling of fulness after meals, and uncomfortable flushes of heat.

"I was gratified to find," he adds," that the first bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup afforded me great relief, and my improvement continued so rapidly, that, by the time I had finished two bottles, I was completely restored to health. I invariably keep a bottle in the house for the use of my family and self, and often recommend it to my friends." Test it for yourself to-day!

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Opinions of the Day.

The Akalis.

The "Swarajya":—Sjt K. Santanam's statements to the press issued from time to time about the situation in the Punjab, indicate that the Government have taken drastic measures to crush all popular movement generally in that province which according to the Gurudwara Committee and all disinterested observers, is purely a religious movement intended to reform the administration of Sikh Shrines has suffered severely by the new repression. The Secretary of the Gurudwara committee of Amritsar states that the arrests of the Akali Sikhs now number 1298. The President of the Gurudwara committee who is also the president of the Provincial Congress Committee has been "arrested and prosecuted under the Arms Act for maintaining a factory to manufacture Kirpans." The Government of the Punjab is seeking to suppress the Akali movement by a campaign of indiscriminate arrests. In a communique it announced that it was bent on putting an end to "the pernicious and revolutionary Akali movement." According to all accounts the Akali Sikhs are a peace-loving and a pious people who are straining every nerve to introduce reform in their shrines. Their leaders have rendered invaluable service in preserving peace among the Sikhs. We suspect the "pernicious character" of the movement, of which the Government speaks, is derived from the fact that most of its leaders happen to be non-co-operators. Does the Punjab Government harass the Akalis because they are in the new movement?

The Flag Incident.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika":—Both the official and non-official reports agree that it was Mr. Sinha who ultimately advised the flying of the Swaraj flag and the Union Jack together. The Censure of the Government of India and Parliament therefore is directly directed against Mr. Sinha. The Commissioner only accepted the compromise as it was suggested to him and even that with the sanction of the member of the Executive Council, present there. Is Mr. Sinha now going to resign? He ought to. People have a shrewd suspicion that political capital has been deliberately created out of a small incident. But if that has been so. Mr. Sinha ought not to hesitate in taking the only course open to him.

Sir Reginald's Swan-Song.

"New Burma".—The Lieutenant-Governor's speech is rather tame compared with the previous ones. He is now evidently convinced there is nothing to be gained by mere abuse. He also probably feels that a time has come when he ought to advocate separation from India. Because it would rather be awkward if Indians and Burmans could fish out a common plank and fight together. But I think he has entered the field too late. The Indians and Burmans have been on friendly terms with each other and whatever may be done to introduce the divide-and-rule policy it is evident that it wouldn't succeed. The 33 year-old bugbear still exists unfortunately, and it has made it impervious to all sense and reason so far as Burma and her problems are concerned. The politicians may be of "mushroom growth" but it may be well to bear in mind that the cause they advocate is a good one and the faith of the people in its righteousness is as firm as a rock. Burmans no doubt had and still have attractive qualities. The only difference between the present and past attitude of Burmans is that they have come to see that a pat on the back does not always connote sincerity and anxiety for their happiness and welfare. Further they have come to suspect that it might mean just the other way about.

No "Change of Policy."

The Hindu:—We reproduce elsewhere the more important speeches in the Indian debate in the House of Commons last month. There is a good deal of asseveration in Earl Winterton's speech that the changes in the Cabinet do not mean a change of policy in regard to India. We have ample illustration of this no-change attitude in the continuance of the repressive regime. On the question of reforms, what India wants is an assurance that there will soon be a change for the better in the policy. Earl Winterton, however, is positive that no pledge would be given even in order to buy off the present agitation. Colonel Wedgwood suggested that nothing but a definite statement as to when Britain intended to grant Dominion home Rule to India would heal the discontents. The Government's spokesman, of course, thought otherwise. Considering the circumstances, even a refusal to go back might perhaps have to be counted a fresh concession to India!

Princes and Press Laws.

"The Servant of India":—If the Princes do not introduce representative institutions in their territory, which their subjects passionately desire, or if they oppress their subjects and create bitter discontent among them, they are surely preparing a burst-up; and the British Government is bound by the terms of the treaties it has made with the Princes to intervene betimes and prevent the revolution. This is not certainly a more strained interpretation of the treaties than the one by which the Princes claim that the Government is bound to give them protection from press attacks in British India. If such protection is required by the treaties, the protection of States subjects from the Princes oppression is at least allowed by them. And in all these discussions the Government of India must remember that such of the witnesses as waived their objection, before the Press Laws Committee, to extending the sections of the I. P. C. to criticism of Indian States did so on the clear understanding that the British Government will definitely recognise its right and duty to save the subjects of States from injustice and tyranny.

CLOGGED INTESTINES BREED POISONS LIKE A SWAMP BREEDS MOSQUITOES.

And these poisons are absorbed straight into the blood, says Alice Landles, Certified Nurse. Quickly lower the vitality and disease-resistance, rendering you easy prey to any ailment or disease.

Advises drinking alkaline medicinal water for quick results. Gives prescription for preparing it at home. How to flush the kidneys, gently stimulate the liver and thoroughly wash out the intestines.

Acids and poisons from the sour, fermenting mass with which the intestines become fouled are absorbed straight into the blood as surely as though injected by a hypodermic needle. Thousands of tiny intestinal glands which should be absorbing nourishment commence to throw virulent poisons into the blood stream. The liver and kidneys are unable to take care of all these rank bowel poisons, and therefore soon become clogged and deranged. With the nervous system and vitality depressed, the body deprived of sufficient nourishment, and the disease-resistance reduced far below the danger point, any ailment, from a common cold to influenza or pneumonia, is possible and even probable Mental dulness, physical languor, coated tongue, bad breath, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, dizziness, headache, backache, skin disorders, bladder trouble and stomach complaints are only a few of the easily recognizable symptoms of constipation and the various organic derangements it causes. To correct such conditions you need not take strong catharic pills to irritate the liver or force violent convulsive action of the intestinal walls, nor need you irritate the bowels with strong salts or grease them with oils. These process are all very weakening and mean harmful reactions afterwards. Instead, try washing out the intestines, flushing the kidneys and gently stimulating the liver with a mild and pleasant tasting, but astonishingly effective alkaline medicinal water such as you would drink at one of the world-famous hot alkaline mineral springs. There is no need of travelling to the springs, however, as you can get the same essential medicinal constituents (as ascertained by analysis) already compounded in the form of refined Alkia Saltrates, which any chemist can supply at slight cost.

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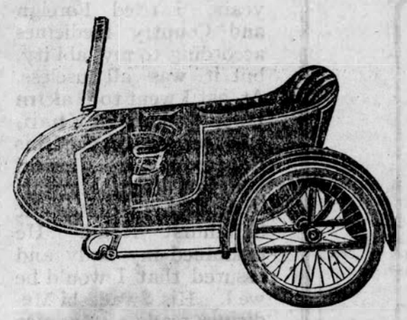

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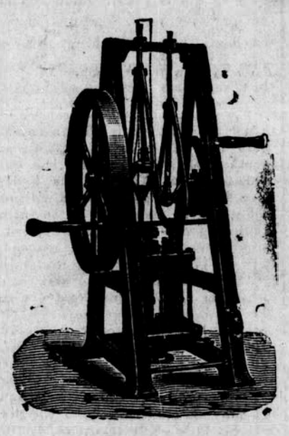

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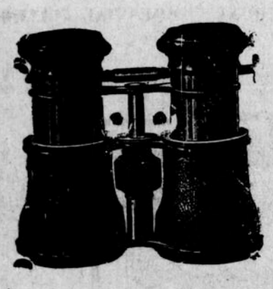

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Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., LTD., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.